The Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 7.—Fourth Year. VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1887. No. 173

THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Continued Progress of the Empress City of the North Pacific Coast.

A Hopeful Future—Few Empty Houses—Natural Advantages.

While it entertaining any feeling of jealous toward any city or locality in this province, THE TIMES experiences just pride in the gradual and sure growth of this our city of Victoria. is true that this city is not visited by periodical booms, which place prices of property beyond its irinsic value, to again lapse into tl lap of positive depression, as is tl case with many cities and towns i this coast, Victoria continues to increase in wealth and grow in size, ith an astonishing degree of steadess that no other Pacific Coast cities can lay claim to. If the Municipa revenue account for the last eight nine years were examined it wld be found in this respect that Vtoria's progress has been most satfactory. Take as a starting point e year 1879, and up to the end of 86, the revenue was as follows:

1879	$ 80,182
1880	77,903
1881	86,088
1882	85,097
1883	93,303
1884	98,885
1885	131,355
1886	135,402

It will be obsed that the greatest ratio of incre was in 1885 as against 1884. Thas mainly due to a re-adjtment of the values of real ate. In 1884 the revenue from at source was $99,167, while in 1l it was $52,888, and last year it amted to $55,296. No doubt for the pent year there will be a proportite increase in that class of Reven A most satisfactory showing is be found in the Water rents. Acrease under this head has taken pe from 1879 to the end of last yeh having swelled from $20,074 to $86. It would not be drawing the bow to say that inside of the nexo years, under a proper system he improvement of supply, wher all citizens who desire it could furnished, that the yearly renue from this source will amo to $50,000, an increase which wearrant the ratepayers in expendi a considerable sum to make our er supply a perfect one. Victoria boast of a first-class financial sting, as her net indebtedness for urposes at the present time is less n $215,000, and when it is consid that the Water Works alone vl sell for more than three timhat sum, other less favored citi ll pardon us for boasting a little. t the Corporation in addition s Water Works possesses many ble properties which, if turne to cash, would realize a very la amount. It is also true that our ity has been termed too rvative, and that our citizens said to be in many c slow; yet there are among us y business men of an enterpris haracter. We have been inc to believe at times that our m men are rather conservative, b er all that principle has no dou ntributed more than any othe ence to Victoria's business men bility. Let any one take retrospective glance at the ding of our men of business ir commercial agency point of vlovering a number of years, an have no hesitation in saying the will compare most favorably the business men of the most prous city on this continent.

Another very satisfactory ition obtains in Victoria—i. e., thark ably few buildings there are the ominous notice "to let" disl in in the windows. Taking insideration the large number of ngs which were erected during ear just closed, the result is ally pleasant to those who hade permanent investments. Thnt of trade in what may be ter oliday gifts has been of volume which has very ally satisfied merchants in the ent lines, and in itself is an ent criterion of the circumstanc ictoris populace.

As a commercial seaport ity occupies no mean position. ing the last fiscal year ended onth June, the number of vessels arrived from and departed ed were respectively 589 and 5 a gross tonnage of 313,885 an 84. The exports for the same tim this port were $2,094,384, 169 being the product of the ince, whilst the totane of imports were $2,987,494. This will be seen to be much greater than our exports, but it must be remembered that this port is to a large extent the distributing point for the province, and that other towns are extensively supported by our merchants, while these towns export direct, such as New Westminster and Burrard Inlet, whose exports were $230,589; while the city of Nanaimo exported the handsome sum of $,141,494, the article of coal footing up to the amount of $1,137,618.

To Victorians we say, use every endeavor to establish among us manufacturing industries, as there is not anything that contributes so much to permanancy as enterprises of this chararacter. Let our City Fathers, whoever they may be, put forward every effort to establish the reputation of Victoria as being the most desirable place for tourists to visit and sojourn in. Nature has done much for this charming spot in climate, scenery and position. The setting of this gem must be performed by ourselves, therefore let us see that the workmanship is not inferior to the jewel itself.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The Total Trade of British Columbia For Year Ending June, 1887.

The only report to hand of the imports and exports of this province is for the year ending 30th of June last, the returns for the last half-year not being ready for publication. It will be observed that the imports exceeded the exports by $66,217. The following are the figures:

IMPORTS.

Total value of imports	$3,332,681 00	
Duties collected	$ 877,188 78	
Other revenues	41,783 35	
Total revenue	$ 918,972 13	

EXPORTS.

Mine—Gold dust, &c	$ 684,629	
Coal	1,137,618	
Iron ore	521	$1,822,828
Fisheries		910,559
Forest		234,109
Animals and their products		309,139
Manufactures		15,967
Agricultural		2,328
Miscellaneous		240
Not the produce of B. C.		100,215
Total Exports		$ 3,395,887
Total Imports		3,532,684
Balance of trade against us		$ 66,217

B. C. DEVELOPMENT.

Commercial Relations with the United States—Free Intercourse.

The following well considered letter, written from this city, appears in the special Christmas number of the Toronto *Monetary Times*. It is headed "Development in British Columbia." The writer starts out by saying: This province could hardly be said to have commercial communication with the world, outside of the Pacific Slope and England, until the Canadian Pacific Railway opened it up to Eastern Canada and the rest of Canada to it. The hopes of the province, aroused by the building of the C. P. R., are being fairly realized by its working. Produce of the prairies is reaching us and lessening the cost of living, while lumber in no inconsiderable quantity is being carried from the mills on Burrard Inlet, Chemainus and the Fraser River, as far as Winnipeg. This is a beginning of what must be a large business, advantageous to both sections of the country, if the great prairies are to be filled up at all. A regular line of steamers has been established between Vancouver and China and Japan, and it is already competing well with the older line *via* San Francisco, and is delivering large cargoes of tea, rice and silk in the markets of the United States and in Canada in less time than its American rival. So far, this has done little for business in this province beyond the benefit which the carrying of the cargoes implies, but it cannot be long before a commercial interest is taken in the trade by the merchants of Victoria.

Perhaps the most promising event of the year to us has been the message of President Cleveland. Whatever may be thought of it as a whole, whether it means to be a step in the direction of Free Trade as a thing good in itself, or only a recommendation of reduction of duties, when such reduction will be a more subtle protection to American manufacturers, one thing seems plain, that many raw materials are to be placed on the free list. Among these coal and lumber must have a place. There is no good coal on the Pacific Coast save in British Columbia, as may be seen by the importation at San Francisco, where our coal and other foreign coal pays 75 cents per ton duty. The figures for three months were:

	Tons
From Vancouver Island	74,892
" Britain	52,077
" Australia	23,542
" Oregon and Washington Territory	97,284
	247,895

In lumber, the United States have not the immense timber limits, nor the quality which we possess, and the axe, as well as bush fires, is so fast eating into their store that they must apply here soon. It is needless to say that with markets like California opened to this province the value of our timber limits must be vastly increased, though I do not mean to say that those who receive our timber or our coal will not be as much benefited by the greater freedom of trade as we shall be.

Already the newspapers of Oregon are trying to raise an alarm against the recommendations of the President, expressing their fear that California will prefer our coal and lumber to theirs. They try to mislead by saying that wages in Oregon are higher, therefore Oregon could not compete. Our wages, as they know, are fully as high as theirs, but our material being better would be preferred, and yet the Oregonians mean to ask Congress to prevent Californians from buying what is best suited to their wants.

Port of Vancouver.

Statement of imports and exports at port of Vancouver for 5 months ending November 30, 1887:

Imports, free	$22,249
Imports, dutiable	88,521
Total imports	$103,770
Duty collected	$24710 48
Total exports	$148,845 00

CANADIAN TREATIES.

What Treaties Have Done for the Dominion—A Record of Blunders.

Incompetency and Ignorance of English Diplomats on Canadian Questions.

The Montreal *Star*, in a recently published series of letters, lays before its readers interesting historical articles entitled "What Treaties have done for Canada," from the pen of a well-known *literateur* in Montreal, Mr. G. A. Weir. At this particular stage in our existence the negotiations of new treaties is commanding the attention of both the British Empire and the United States, and it will be of interest to pass in brief review the various treaties that have already been negotiated between the two countries and their general effect upon Canada as a nation. It is generally conceded by the unbiased historian that no country under the sternal blue has lost such vast territory and invaluable privileges through the carelessness and stupidity of treaty-makers as British America has. It speaks volumes for American wiliness that, on every occasion, it succeeded in disarming English diplomacy, and obtaining all it wanted. That era is now fortunately past. Canadians are also Americans, and seem determined to keep watch and guard over their every right. Our sturdy ex-premier, Alexander Mackenzie, in his correspondence with the Home Government, emphatically laid down the principle that wherever Canadian rights were in jeopardy, a Canadian diplomat should be at the settling of the dispute. It was in consequence of this that the Hon. George Brown and Sir Edward Thornton were jointly engaged in 1874 in the negotiating of a reciprocity treaty with the United States, and that Sir Alexander Galt was the sole British Commissioner engaged in the Halifax award, furnishing the only occasion on which Canadian rights were successfully protected against American aggression.

Canadians as a people, are, however, terribly phlegmatic, and often arouse themselves when it is too late to help themselves. Our experience has been such that the mere mention of projected negotiations with the United States should cause deep attention to the matter in every Canadian home. Our commissioners should begin their labors with the deep seated feeling that every step they take is being keenly and intelligently considered and debated through all the vast country, from Victoria to Cape Breton, and that the strong applause or deep disappointment of their country will result as their efforts are successful or the reverse. I know of no better manner of arousing the interest of Canadians than by repeating the story of the past and necessarily in the most summary manner.

Few of our people are aware that when the thirteen American colonies revolted from Great Britain over a century ago, their territory consisted of but a small strip on the Atlantic seaboard and east of the Alleghanies. Spain owned California, Florida and Mexico; Louisiana which then included most of the country west of the Mississippi, belonged to the French; Great Britain possessed besides Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, the two Canadas, at that time including Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, which covered part of the territory ceded by France, besides a portion of Maine, Upper California and Nevada north of 40 deg. north latitude. All these have been lost, what a commentary upon British treaty making in North America!

The treaty of Paris, in 1783, made with the revolted States was the first bungle. By this treaty the boundary line was made to run from the mouth of the St. Croix River at the Atlantic seaboard to the Connecticut River, and then along the parallel of 45° north latitude to the St. Lawrence, and along the great lakes to Lake Superior, and the Lake of the Woods, from the northwest angle of which it was to run "due west" to meet the Mississippi, and then down the Mississippi to Spanish territory. The absolute ignorance of the British commissioners is shown by their supposition that a line drawn due west from the northwest angle of the Lake of the Woods would meet the Mississippi. British indolence, indifference and ignorance upon that occasion lost all British posts on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and the whole vast tract of enclosed territory forever.

Jay's treaty of 1794 was a fitting successor to the Treaty of Paris. A glance at the map will show that the boundary line fixed by the Treaty of Paris, although by no means a fair one to Canada, still left a large portion of Maine in British dominions. By Jay's Treaty the Maine boundary was again interfered with to the advantage of the United States, and west of the lakes, 49° north latitude was fixed as the British southern boundary, Britain thus being driven far north of her rightful southern boundary.

Then came the Treaty of Ghent in 1814. This followed upon the war of 1812-15 which the United States had declared against Canada and Great Britain in cold blood, and with a view of overwhelming her in her struggles against Napoleon. In that war the British and Canadians won back Maine, Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, besides Fort Mackinaw and Lake Michigan, the territory where Chicago now is, and all territory west of it to the Mississippi. And yet by the Treaty of Ghent we find Great Britain handing back all the recaptured territories without compensation although the motives which had actuated the United States were well known, and although the Canadians deserved the chief credit for re-taking the territories.

Next in order was the infamous Ashburton treaty of 1842. Lord Ashburton was sent out in that year to settle the dispute as to the ownership of Maine and the land at the west of Lake Superior. The mood in which he approached his task is evident from his words in a letter from Washington where he was being feted, to his friend, Mr. Crocker: "I dare say your little farm is worth the "whole pine swamp I have been discussing." Under that infamous treaty which was engineered with unexcelled dishonesty by Daniel Webster, British tarsitory was abandoned in the east equal in area to Connecticut and Massachusetts, and the free navigation of the St. John River granted to the Americans. West of Lake Superior, 4,000,000 acres of land were handed over, together with Isle Royale, George's Island, the Sault Ste. Marie Strait, and numbers of other islands. It has long since been discovered how in the negotiation of this iniquitous treaty Daniel Webster hid the famous "red line map" which he well knew would destroy the American contention forever. American cheating and British bull-headed ignorance succeeded in ceding Maine and her thousands of British inhabitants out of British territory, although the people of Maine revolted with all their strength against the stupid decision which forced them to change their allegiance.

The fifth treaties was that of 1846, known as the Oregon treaty. At this time all the country west of the Rocky Mountains was known by the name of Oregon. Sir Francis Drake was the first discoverer in 1578 and for 200 years the country was called New Albion. In the eighteenth century Spanish sailors also frequented the Pacific coast. In 1778 Captain James Cook discovered Nootka Sound, in N. lat. 44°, now in the U. S. territory Oregon. Subsequently it was settled by English and Spanish traders. By the treaty signed at the Escurial in 1790, England's right to make settlements in this country was acknowledged by Spain, and New Albion was practically abandoned by the latter. In the year following, Captain Vancouver took possession of Nootka under this treaty with the usual formalities as well as "of all that part of New Albion from Lat. 39° 20 min. to the entrance of the sea, said to be the supposed strait of Juan de Fuca as also of all the coasts, islands, etc., within the said strait and both its shores." Captain Gray, of the United States Navy, had in the meantime entered the mouth of the Columbia river, which formed part of the territory. On this fact as well as on their purchase by the Florida treaty in 1819 of the rights of Spain, whatever they were, the United States based their subsequent claims. On the 20th October, 1791, Lieutenant Broughton entered the river and took possession for England. In 1800 a British settlement and a fortified post of the North-West Company under David Thompson, of Montreal, was established at the mouth of the Columbia and England's claim was made stronger by the fact of actual settlement. To make a long and disagreeable story very short, the Americans by bluff and bluster succeeded in 1846 in forcing Lord Aberdeen to accept Line 49° as the boundary from the Rockies to the Pacific except the nose of Vancouver Island which projected past it. Thirteen years before, the Americans had offered the River Columbia, many miles to the south as the boundary. A large part of California, Nevada, Oregon and Washington was thus shamelessly abandoned, again it must be presumed "for the good of the empire." Colonel Campbell, the American commissioner, in alluding to this event, boastfully but wittily says, in reference to the alleged disinterestedness of the United States in abandoning their claim to the whole cost, alluding to it as "this matter of swapping armour—the gold of Glaucus against the brass of Diomed, and about 270,750 square miles of the El Dorado of the Northern Pacific compensated for by a touch of Vancouver cement laid on with a camel hair paint brush." The Quarterly *Review* of this period says: "Never was the cause of a nation so strong as ours in this dispute; never, owing to unscrupulous assertions on one side, and to the courteous desire to waive irritating arguments on the other, was the case of a nation less decidedly put forth." The writer of Quirks of Diplomacy inimitably says: "By the Ashburton Treaty we gave up one-half the territory in dispute, but by the next, the Oregon Treaty, we gave up the whole. In both cases Canada reminds us of a rabbit or a dog in the hands of an experimental anatomist. Like animals doomed to vivisection for the benefit of science, she has been operated upon unsparingly for the good of the Empire. Diplomatic doctors, in constantly recurring succession, have given her up and given her over. She has been the victim of an endless exhibition of treaties, applied allopathically, and then, by force of counter irritants, has been treated nigh unto death." Undoubtedly, the sea voyage to Washington seems to prepare the British diplomatists to "give up" everything. The last in the long category of give aways was the Washington Treaty of 1871, and here again Canada was worsted. The Emperor of Germany was appointed to decide through which channel south of Vancouver Island the boundary line ran. Quite as ignorant as upon all former occasions the British Commissioners claimed that it was the Rosario channel away to the south, and the Americans quickly seized upon the error and persuaded the British commissioners to rest their case on the Rosario channel. They then chose the Haro channel away to the north, at last, but it was too late. Sir John Macdonald and the British agents perceived their error and sought to leave the selection of the proper channel entirely to the Emperor. Against this the Americans loudly protested, and the Emperor decided that the question should be as between Rosario and Haro. The British had no real claim to the Rosario, and the decision was in favor of the Haro. The real channel was an intermediate one, the Douglass, and had the British agents known their business they could have chosen it, and the sacrifice of the invaluable San Juan and the other islands would never have been necessary. But as in all the other boundary treaties, ignorance and indifference had their way, and Canada was again the sufferer. In concluding this valuable letter, which we have just summarized, the writer says, "and Canada was again worsted; let us hope for a last time, on a boundary question."

THE DEATH RECORD.

Number of Interments at Ross Bay Cemetery, 1887.

The following are the number of interments at Ross Bay for the eleven months ending November last:

	MALES.	FEMALES.
Children still born	4	3
" under 19 months	14	12
" from 1 to 5 years	6	9
" from 5 to 10 years	2	0
from 10 to 15 years	1	1
from 15 to 20 years	2	2
from 20 to 40 years	9	14
from 40 to 60 years	31	11
from 60 to 70 years	9	3
from 70 to 80 years	8	5
Indians	3	6
Chinese	99	1
Japanese	1	0
	129	68
Grand total	197	

—They eclipse everything! What do? The Plush Piano Scarfs at Waitt's Music Store.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Failures in British Columbia and Throughout the Dominion for 1887.

Collections at the Port of Victoria, Nanaimo and Vancouver.

Following are the number of failures in Canada and Newfoundland for the first three-quarters of 1887, and those for British Columbia for the whole year. Since the 1st of October there have been several heavy failures in Eastern Canada, especially in the neighborhood of London, and in Toronto. The sums involved are large, aggregating considerable in excess of a million dollars additional to the amounts already named for Ontario. In the other provinces the amounts will also be increased. We are quite within the figures when we estimate $15,000,000 as the sum involved in the failures in Canada and Newfoundland for the expiring year.

Concerning our own province, the failures for the first quarter were the heaviest in point of amounts involved, arising from the effect of the Vancouver fire of last year. The principal failure there being a wholesale liquor firm with liabilities estimated at $32,000. The current quarter is also a heavy one, both as to number and liabilities. The sum will reach $50,000, made up largely of the failure of Marks & Rutledge, Nicola, and several in Vancouver, some of whom were contractors, who sought other lands wherein to spend the booty they carried away with them. So far as numbers are concerned, there were twelve failures on the Island and fourteen, so far as reported, on the Mainland. The sums involved in failures in Victoria were very trifling. It will be observed that the failures here involved a sum of $142,950, represented by assets of $107,450. The number of traders in the province is placed at 1200, irrespective of the Chinese:

ONTARIO.

	No.	Liabilities.
First Quarter	210	$1,859,240
Second Quarter	165	1,017,997
Third Quarter	127	1,029,049
Totals	502	$3,906,225

QUEBEC.

First Quarter	111	$ 909,136
Second Quarter	82	1,029,442
Third Quarter	108	1,402,776
Totals	301	$3,341,359

NEW BRUNSWICK.

First Quarter	24	$4,068,215
Second Quarter	27	927,300
Third Quarter	22	258,000
Totals	70	$5,253,515

NOVA SCOTIA.

First Quarter	33	$ 222,700
Second Quarter	24	137,550
Third Quarter	34	146,900
Totals	91	$ 527,150

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

First Quarter	4	$ 54,400
Second Quartqr	1	24,000
Third Quarter	3	37,200
Totals	8	$ 115,600

MANITOBA.

First Quarter	9	$ 74,258
Second Quarter	10	37,549
Third Quarter	9	101,698
Totals	28	$ 213,505

NEWFOUNDLAND.

First Quarter	8	$ 214,000
Second Quarter	4	17,200
Third Quarter	1	970
Totals	13	$ 232,250

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

	No.	Assets.	Liabil
First Quarter	10	$67,450	$89,000
Second Quarter	3	3,000	3,000
Third Quarter	5	8,000	14,000
Fourth Quarter	9	29,000	42,050
Totals	26	$107,450	$142,950

RECAPITULATION.

	Failures.	Liabilities
Ontario	502	$3,906,225
Quebec	301	3,341,359
New Brunswick	70	5,253,515
Nova Scotia	91	527,150
P E Island	8	115,600
Manitoba	28	213,505
New Foundland	13	232,250
British Columbia	26	142,950
Totals	1039	$13,731,554

PORT OF VICTORIA.

Imports and Exports at Victoria for Year Ending 30th June, 1887.

IMPORTS.

Dutiable Goods—Value total impts.	$2,767,055 00
Entered for consumption	2,646,562 00
Duty collected	779,357 77
Free Goods—Value of total imports	460,038 00
Entered for consumption	403,033 00
Leaf tobacco subject to excise	17,406 00
Do entered for consumption	16,605 00
Total value of imports	$3,227,093 00
Entered for consumption	2,066,210 00

EXPORTS.

The Mine—Gold in dust and bars	$ 684,629 00
Ore	420 00
The Fisheries	910,559 00
Animals and their produce	309,138 00
Manufactures	15,967 00
Agricultural produce	2,328 00
Miscellaneous	240 00
Total goods the produce of B. C. exported	$1,924,169 00
Goods exported not the produce of Canada	100,215 00
	$2,094,384 00

	Duty.	Other rev'ue
Victoria	$778,357 77	$38,988 78
New Westminster	66,604 16	2,025 24
Nanaimo	32,596 85	2,769 33
Totals	$877,188 78	$43,783 35

CUSTOMS HOUSE OFFICERS.

Hon. W. Hamley	Collector
George Fryer	Surveyor
C. S. Finlaison	Chief Clerk
A. R. Milne	Appraiser
Richard Hunter	Acting Chief Landing Waiter
J. Fawcett	Clerk
J. H. Newbury	Clerk
R. Broderick	Clerk
H. W. Graves	Clerk
C. Fletcher	Clerk
R. Lawson	Tide Waiter
F. J. Morrison	"
F. Woollacott	Locker
W. A. Franklyn	Land Waiter
C. E. Banting	"
Geo. W. Fraser, jr.	Clerk to Appraiser
Donald McLean	Packer
J. P. Gardner	Chinese Interpreter
G. Wynne	Caretaker and Messenger

LARGE WHEAT YIELD.

Some of the Yields of Wheat in the Spallumcheen District.

In addition to our article in another column, a valued contributor sends us the following in reference to the Spallumcheen district:

Messrs. O'Shea & Williamson, the proprietors of one of three steam threshing machines in the upper part of Spallumcheen District, threshed nearly 2000 tons, but only a few of the wheat yields are given, selected from different parts of the valley, some of them from freshly cleared timber land; E. F. Young, 107 tons from 104 acres; D. Graham, 121 tons; one field of fall wheat averaging 2475 lbs to the acre; J. Thompson, 41½ tons, averaging 2250 lbs per acre from newly cleared timber land; T. Clinton, 168½ tons from 152 acres. The wheat from one field of 58 acres was weighed carefully to settle a wager and the yield was 93 tons or 3207 lbs to the acre; G. Thorne had 26¾ tons of White Fife wheat which weighed 67 lbs to the bushel. Messrs. Lumby & Bennett, from one field of wheat of 160 acres, threshed 212 tons, 2650 lbs per acre, the larger quantity of which land has been under crop for 13 years; the balance of their wheat averaged a ton to the acre. Some Okanagan Indians threshed 97½ tons of splendid wheat, averaging over a ton to the acre. The Indians would grow a large quantity of grain were there means of transport. This applies to the greater part of the district. Several tons of melons have been shipped by the C. P. R., and there is no doubt that with proper facilities hundreds of tons will find a ready market. The Columbia Flouring Mill has given an impetus to the district, and a great amount of land has been located this year. Some first-class Ontario farmers, practical men with money and experience, will be moving in next spring and will introduce mixed farming, so that I think that the time will not be long before Victoria will be able to draw fat cattle from there at all seasons of the year. Mr. Lawes, of the Columbia mill, has been making great efforts to get a sufficient supply of flour shipped to Victoria for winter consumption; but although he has a large stock of flour and wheat on hand, it will be impossible to move it until high water next spring.

All reports from Rock Creek are that there will be a large and rich camp there, and all their supplies, from the heaviest class of machinery down to a needle, are coming from America. With the Shuswap & Okanagan Railway built and steamers on Okanagan Lake, the camp would be supplied by our merchants.

PORT OF NANAIMO.

The Diamond City Exports Over One Million and a Quarter.

The following are the exports from the port of Nanaimo for the Calendar year 1887 to 28th December, as furnished us by the Collector, Mr. W. H. Smith:

			Value.
Coal—To U. S.	335,851	tons	$1,175,429
To Sandwich Is'ds	3,885	tons	13,597
To Japan	1,509	tons	5,250
To China	3,708	tons	12,950
Iron ore to U. S.	1,410	tons	3,525
Oolachans to U. S.	104	bbls	65
Potatoes to Sandwich Is.	250	bus	125
Manufactures to U. S.			70
Rough lumber to U. S.	656,000	feet	7,216
To Sandwich Is'ds	120,000	feet	2,520
To Mexico	520,000	feet	6,500
Flooring to U. S.	150,000	feet	2,700
To Mexico	100,000	feet	2,150
Piles to U. S.	262		1,628
To Mexico	196		847
Rustic to U. S.	5,000	feet	50
Shingles to U. S.	50,000		100
Pickets to U. S.	58,000		580
Laths to U. S.	40,000		80
To Mexico	40,000		80
Miscellaneous to U. S.			54
Total exports			$1,227,040

COLLECTIONS AT NANAIMO FOR YEAR.

	Import Duties.	Sick M Dues.	Patrolman's Fees.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Jan.	$ 801 99	$ 212 00	$ 41 10	$ 2 00	$ 1056 99
Feb	1686 63	174 48			1860 43
March	2809 58	222 10	2 50		3033 78
April	2427 99	288 28	3 60		2719 97
May	2756 65	237 16	7 50		3001 31
June	2233 67	158 10	3 00	1 80	2397 57
July	2206 15	90 66	8 10		2304 91
Aug	3667 27	117 66	37 00	2 50	3824 63
Sept	4674 45	377 36	8 30	5 96	5066 07
Oct	4196 15	319 36	31 20	11 30	4558 21
Nov	2321 63	259 14	42 50		2674 26
Dec	3274 79	65 60	5 60	400 00	3746 58
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS

For the Last Half of 1886 and 1887—Chinese Statistics.

The following are the collections at Victoria for the last half of 1886 and last half of 1887, showing a slight decrease this year:

1886.		1887.	
July	$61,462 63	July	$53,923 97
Aug	59,842 83	Aug	66,335 50
Sept	82,982 35	Sept	51,873 00
Oct	69,544 12	Oct	63,858 67
Nov	62,298 61	Nov	61,816 93
Dec 28	45,782 13	Dec 28	49,601 96
	$385,061 88		$347,294 11

CHINESE COLLECTIONS.

From January 1st, 1887, to December 28th, 1887, $7078.

The number of Chinese who returned to this port from the 1st of January, 1887, to November 30th, 1887, upon certificates of leave, was 180.

The total number of new arrivals during the same period was 122.

The total number who left this port during the same period on certificates is 657.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

Almost $2,000,000 on Deposit in Victoria, New Westminster and Nanaimo.

As a gauge of the prosperity of the people there is no more certain criterion than the government savings banks, which are principally the depositories of the earnings of the poorer class. Judged by this standard, the three cities from which we have returns—Victoria, Westminster and Nanaimo—are undoubtedly in a prosperous condition, as the following statement will show:

DUE DEPOSITORS 31ST DEC., 1887.

Victoria office	$1,417,134 77
New Westminster office	292,717 44
Nanaimo office	254,396 67
Total	$1,924,248 88

The total is several hundred thousands less than at the end of 1886, but this is attributed to the change in the regulations, largely reducing the amount which each depositor is privileged to place to his credit in any one year.

Births and Deaths

Victoria city and district:

Males	86
Females	86
Total	172

DEATHS

Victoria city and district:

Males	99
Females	60
Total	159
Under 10 years	40
Over 50 years	51
From 10 to 20	16
From 30 to 50	52
Born in the Province	37
" United States	14
" Scotland	7
" England	27
" Ireland	16
" Ontario	7
" Maritime Provinces	3
" Germany	3
" Wales	2

Among the other countries represented are Sweden, Norway, Denmark, West Indies and Australia.

Customs.

Collections at the port of Victoria, B. C., for month ending 31st Dec. 1887, were as follows:

Duties	$ 57,626 01
Miscellaneous	1,363 67
Chinese Immigration Act	242 00
	$ 59,231 68
Collections Dec. 1886	51,236 63
Increase	$ 7,995 05

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES.

News from Eastern Canada—Severe Snow Storms Raging—Ottawa's Gossip.

Political Intelligence—Another Member Steps Down and Out—Chamberlain.

A SEVERE STORM.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Dec. 29.—The dying year signalized its departure by one of the severest storms this section has seen for a number of years. The storm began about 7 o'clock last night and raged without intermission. This morning the wind reached its maximum height at 1 o'clock when it was blowing at a rate of 60 miles an hour.

UNABATED FURY.

QUEBEC, Dec. 29.—A heavy snowstorm set in here yesterday and has continued throughout to-day and to-night with unabated fury. In some places the snow has drifted seven or eight feet.

TERRIBLE GALE.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 29.—A terrible southeast gale prevailed last night and caused extensive damage to shipping in the harbor. All the vessels in port were more or less injured.

OTTAWA GOSSIP.

OTTAWA, Dec. 30.—Sir John Macdonald has notified the Speaker of the Commons that he will sit for Kingston. Carlton, therefore, is vacant. Full particulars of the negotiations between Alex. Begg, representing British Columbia, has been received by the Federal government. Hundreds of the Crofters are anxious to go to British Columbia. It is rumored that Senator Schultz will be the next governor of Manitoba, and Joseph Royal, M. P., of the Northwest Territories, but the appointments, as intimated, will not take place until May. Fifty families of Newfoundland fishermen will be moved next spring to a group of the Queen Charlotte Islands. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain was banquetted by the Toronto Board of Trade to-night, and was accorded an enthusiastic reception. Mr. William Cameron Edwards, member for Russell, was unseated to-day for bribery by agents. Sir Charles Tupper left here for Winnipeg to-night. He joins Lady Tupper there and takes her to Washington. Hon. Mr. Thompson joins Sir Charles on Wednesday.

AMERICAN NEWS.

ANNEXATION IN THE U. S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The annexation of the northern part of Idaho to Washington Territory is exciting some discussion here. It is pretty well settled now that Washington Territory and Dakota will be admitted into the union after the next presidential election, and the enabling act will, in all probability be passed at this session of Congress, providing for that. Whether the northern part of Idaho is to be annexed to Washington Territory is a question whose settlement will naturally preclude any action upon the admission of Washington Territory. The delegate of Idaho is opposed to the annexation of the panhandle of his territory to Washington Territory. Senator Stewart announces that he is opposed to a division of Idaho. Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, says he will vote according to the wishes of the people of that territory. He thinks it is a matter which they should settle themselves. If people of the northern part of Idaho preferred being annexed to Washington Territory he would vote for it; but he would not vote for the destruction of the whole territory by annexing the southern portion of it to Nevada.

HORRIBLE DISCOVERY IN THE BLACK HILLS.

PIERRE, Dak., Dec. 31.—A most sensational discovery was made yesterday at the ranch of John Lablant, a Sioux half-breed. The ranch was a stopping place in the Black Hills for travellers some years ago. A few days since Lablant was detected stealing cattle. The sheriff and a posse proceeded to the ranch but found Lablant had escaped. In one of the rooms was found a trap door hung on hinges so that it would drop when a cord was pulled, the cord extending from a bolt under the door to Lablant's room. Beneath the door was a cave which on being examined revealed the skeletons of twelve grown human beings and two smaller ones. This ranch is in a lonely spot on the banks of a creek, ten miles from any human habitation.

PROMINENT AMERICAN LYNCHED.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 31.—A report comes from the Black Hills that John Jennings, formerly a prominent and wealthy resident of Westmoreland county, was hanged not long ago by a vigilance committee of miners. Six months since he went into the Black Hills to prospect for gold and coming across a claim that seemed to have been staked off, he jumped it, and some weeks afterwards the original owner returned. In a quarrel over the property Jennings is alleged to have shot and killed the man formerly owning it.

SMALL-POX IN SAN FRANCISCO.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 31.—The State board of health has called the governor's attention to the small-pox prevailing in the state. The board held a meeting next week to take decisive measures to check the disease in San Francisco.

GERMAN BARK BURNED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Early this morning the bark Charleston arrived from England having on board the captain and seven of the crew belonging to the German bark Johanna, which was burned off Cape Horn on Sept. 26th. Nine of the crew were lost.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

FORT BRAGG, Cala., Dec. 31.—John Boyer was instantly killed in Fort Bragg woods last evening. He was alone on a side hill sawing logs. A log lying above him was shaken loose by the jar of the log he had just sawed off and rolled down upon him, catching him between the two. It required three jacksscrews to lift the log from his mangled remains. He was aged nineteen years.

CABLE NEWS.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS CELEBRATION.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—Spain has invited representatives of the United States and all Spanish American republics to co-operate in the Christopher Columbus celebration. All geographical societies are invited to send delegates.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Hand Bros., Real Estate Brokers, have their office on Cordova Street.

THE DAILY TIMES,

PUBLISHED EVERY LEGAL AFTERNOON,

By the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Lm'td.

At the Office of Publication, Yates Street, near Government, Victoria B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:

Delivered by Carriers in any part of the city, by the week, for ..... 25 cts
If paid in advance, one year for $12 00
" " six months 6 50
Mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, daily, per annum 10 00
Subscribers by the week will oblige by paying the collector promptly.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, as follows:

One year, postage paid $1 00
Six months, " 1 25
Subscription price strictly in advance.

When mailing money, letters should be registered to insure safety. Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO., Lt'd.,
Victoria, B. C.

Wm. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Saturday, Dec. 31, 1887.

1887.

To-morrow's dawn ushers in a New Year, and we part with our old friend of 1887, with the best of feelings and affectionate remembrance. So far as our own province is concerned, with the exception of the appalling disaster in Nanaimo, in May last, the departing year has not been marred by any untoward event which might militate against the general welfare of the country.

The cloud that lowered upon this city at its commencement, resulting from winter so long lingering, cleared away and introduced us into a fairly average and prosperous year. The various troubles and annoyances of the outside world—arising from political agitation, anarchist demands, and fearful blizzards, accounts of which from time to time appeared in these columns—did not come nigh us. To grateful minds we of this province, and city of Victoria, may, in this respect, be regarded as a favored Goschen. We use this expression of "grateful" because, unfortunately, we have in our midst many citizens inclined to indulge in pessimist views. Although this class have done well themselves, they are never able to say a good word for the place. Such lugubrious expressions as that the Island has no back-bone; no land fit for cultivation, and that Victoria can never be a place of much importance, ever and anon greet our ears and grate upon our feelings. All such kind of talk has a bad influence. One thing is certain, no such desponding observations fall from our cousins on the other side of the lines.

The province as a whole has not made such progress as would satisfy sanguine minds, and the go-a-headit tiveness of the speculator; at any rate we have this consolation, that what has been done in laying the foundations of this province and city has been well done, upon a respectable and wholesome basis.

A very considerable number of our traders possess real estate and own the houses they live in. Our suburbs are studded with beautiful mansions and elegant villas, built by a class of citizens who have concluded to make this place their home. Another feature which is additionally interesting to notice is the various dwellings of humbler pretensions, with their neatly kept gardens, occupied by our mechanics and the artisan class, and which are their own, the result of thrift and industry and not the property of landlords and subject to rents. Surely these are matters to be proud of, and speak volumes in favor of this community.

So far as this city is concerned it is a matter for congratulation that no serious crimes have disfigured the annals of the past year—the criminal calendar being mainly made up of petty larcenies. Throughout the province, it is true, there were a few crimes committed of a very heinous nature, and for which the perpetrators either have, or shortly will, suffer the full penalty of the law for transgressions against the laws of God and man.

The favorable impression formed of this city, and the province generally by the tourists, already referred to, will have the effect of largely increasing the number who will visit the Pacific coast province hereafter. The past year has unquestionably been one of substantial progress from an agricultural point of view. A large number of settlers have taken up land in the New Westminster district, who, in a few years, will prove of vast advantage to the province.

Evidently it was felt by our citizens they could afford to take a cheerful look of things, for the Christmas of this year was celebrated with more than usual demonstrations. The wonderful display made by our butchers, grocery and other establishments would impress a stranger at such time visiting our city most favorably with the circumstances of our citizens to justify such preparations. Amongst other sources of gratification, in connection with the past year, was the visits from such a vast number of influential tourists—clerical as well as lay—to our city to enjoy its suburban charms and recruit their health.

Commercially the city and province are to be congratulated on the splendid showing made for the past year. In another column will be found a tabulated statement showing the failures through the Dominion. British Columbia's record is such as will create surprise abroad. The total number of traders is placed at twelve hundred, exclusive of Chinese. The failures foot up to a total of twenty-six—fourteen on the Mainland and twelve on the Island. The sums involved are but trifling. In the eastern portion of the Dominion the year has been an eventful one. Early in the season a financial collapse took place in St. John, N.B., which was of a far-reaching nature, causing many failures in our sister province on the Atlantic sea board. Quebec and Ontario have been greater sufferers than usual. The failures in Toronto and London have been of a serious and startling nature, consequent upon the collapse of the Central Bank of Canada and the London Bank, as well as a leading loaning institution.

The year to the farmer in this province and the Northwest was possibly the best yet experienced. Here prices have ruled high. The yield was good and the demand brisk for all classes of farm products. In the east the farmers were not so fortunate. The crops in Ontario, Quebec and the maritime provinces were far under the average, whilst prices obtained were not such as to encourage the farmer in agricultural pursuits. The shortage in crops affects all branches of trade, and from end to end of the Dominion, the commercial pulse beats in sympathy with that of the eastern trade centres. The feeling of the country is one of buoyancy; its recuperative power is vast. Canadians in future, as in the past, will tide over these temporary financial difficulties.

The year 1887, as well as the preceding one, may justly be regarded as an important one in the history of British Columbia. The long looked-for event, the establishment of a direct ocean steamship mail service, connecting these shores with those of Japan and China, became an accomplished fact. Not satisfied with the connections made at Yokohama and Hongkong, the cry now is onward to Australia and New Zealand. During the incoming year it is quite probable one or more of the new vessels now being built, specially designed for this service, will plough these waters as well as those of Sydney and Auckland. The possibilities of trade in connection with these lines, and the Canadian Pacific is practically illimitable. To THE TIMES it is a source of satisfaction to know that that the predictions made by us some years since have been realized and trade between the Occident and the Orient through British territory and in British bottoms has passed beyond the experimental stage.

To every patriotic citizen it must be a source of gratification to witness the powerful factor the national highway is becoming in the development of the Dominion. In a few months hence the steel band of the Canadian Pacific will kiss the waters of the Atlantic as well as those of the Pacific, and ultimately reach Sydney in far off Cape Breton, fully 4,000 miles from this city. Barring Prince Edward Island this line will then traverse every province in the Dominion. On this coast it has already made its presence felt in such centres as San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Tacoma and Townsend, in territory which it was asserted never could be reached by any alien line. As its trade increases so also will the traffic by steam and sailing vessels, in these waters; directly and indirectly benefitting Victoria and the whole province.

It is confidently believed that during the year upon which we are entering that another era in railway building will dawn upon the province. The Shuswap & Okanagan line is all but certain to be built. The Dominion Government it is believed will grant a similar bonus to this important line as it has already done to much less deserving lines in the east. The friends of the Cariboo line are also sanguine of success for their scheme. So also are the promoters of the New Westminster line connecting at the boundary with the American system. Equally probable is it that some of the projected lines in the Kootenay district will be begun. Nearer home there is the near accomplishment of the scheme of bringing the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway into the centre of the city, and the construction of a branch to Otter Point, as well as the extension of the line from Wellington to Comox. All of which projects will open up and develop latent resources now lying dormant in the bowels of mother earth, and enable incoming settlers to make our virgin soil productive and the earth to yield of its fatness.

The general elections which took place in the early spring resulted in a victory for the Government of Sir John MACDONALD. British Columbia contributed its quota to swell the already large majority the Conservative party had secured east of the mountains by sending a solid contingent of supporters to Ottawa. Since the election there has been a session of parliament, but no measure worthy of special note was passed beyond the rearranging of the tariff and making further increases in the duties, amongst which may be mentioned the all but prohibitory impost placed upon iron tubing and other metallic substances. The object being to encourage and protect the Canadian manufacturers engaged in that particular line of business and with the view of inducing others to embark in the enterprise of converting our iron quartz into a merchantable commodity. If the predictions of Sir CHARLES TUPPER will be fulfilled no part of Canada will derive a greater benefit from the iron industry than our own province, where undoubtedly smelting works will be established, for here are to be found mountains of iron ore, easy of access and known to possess a large per centage of the very best of iron.

The session of the Local Legislature held last winter was the first since the general election. The session was a protracted one, caused by the illness and death of the late Hon. WILLIAM SMITHE then premier of the Province. Beyond the Act passed empowering the Government to borrow one million dollars, the legislation for the session was unimportant, excepting the amendments to the Land Act of 1884. On the death of the Honerable WILLIAM SMITHE, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. HUGH NELSON, (who had but recently succeeded the Hon. Mr. CORNWALL in the gubernational chair) called to his aid the Hon. A. E. B. DAVIE to form a government. He undertook the task and carried on the government for some weeks, having for his colleague the Hon. JOHN ROBSON. Subsequently the Hon. F. G. VERNON was taken into the Ministry as Commissioner of Lands and Works. Later on, in the summer, the Hon. J. H. TURNER was selected as Treasurer for the province, and the Hon. ROBERT DUNSMUIR as President of the Council. To the extreme regret of all classes of citizens the health of Premier DAVIE failed him as the session was drawing to a close, compelling him to seek other climes in quest of a restoration of his former strength and vigor. His return in the spring is anxiously looked for by his colleagues and friends.

The departing year has been a fatal one to an unusual extent amongst the public men of the country, especially as to the judges—Ontario and Manitoba each having lost their Chief Justice. Several Senators and members of the Commons also joined the majority as well as many prominent men—old, familiar landmarks—who have been called hence. In British Columbia man's relentless enemy has not been idle. Here, as elsewhere, he has garnered his harvest, cutting down strong men in the twinkling of an eye, and without a moments warning. All this but teaches us how uncertain life is.

The "jubilee year" may now be said to be ended. Slowly, but surely does its sun go down. Many reminiscences will Old Sol carry with him. Some of these will be pleasant, but a large number of them will be sad, especially so with the reflective mind.

"How bright the year goes out!" they said;
"The glow of the sunset lingers long.
Knowing the year will be over and dead,
Its sad hours over—its sweet hours fled—

* * * *

There is no cloud in the darkened west,
The bell is silent in misty air,
The year has gone to its last long rest.
And I who loved and knew it best
Shall meet it—God knows where!

Throughout the British realms QUEEN VICTORIA'S loyal and devoted subjects celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of Her Majesty's reign. No where was the event observed or celebrated with greater *eclat* than in Victoria, where for a couple of days the festivities were kept up with unabated enthusiasm.

As British Columbians—Canadians—we have every reason to rejoice with our fellow subjects throughout the vast empire, of which we now form an important integral part, on the continued prosperity of our country and the place which at present reigns supreme wherever floats the flag that has so long braved the battle and the breeze. The development of the Dominion is assured. Here are all the elements which go to build up a great country. In area, this Canada of ours, is larger by 55,000 square miles than the United States; 30 times greater than the combined area of Great Britain and Ireland and within 145,000 square miles of the area of all Europe. Within the area of arable land at the command of the Canadian he has something to urge him on. In England, according to the latest census, there was 1¼ acres of land per capita of the population, in Germany 3 acres, in France 3½, in Ireland 4, in Scotland 5, in the United States 40, and in Canada 640. Other portions of the outfit are the valuable gold, silver and iron mines; the timber wealth gathered from those despised forests which frowned so gloomily upon the early settler, the immense agricultural products reaped from 20,000,000 of the 300,000,000 acres of land and the great fisheries on both shores of the continent in regard to the value and importance of which much correspondence and diplomacy has taken place within the last few years between this country, Great Britain and the United States. The description of the "national outfit" would not be complete did we not refer to our commercial advantages, the inland water system of 2384 miles, the 10,750 miles of railway lines, with a paid up capital of $623,000,000 and second only to that of the United States, and included in which is the Canadian Pacific railway, already of 3354 miles, the largest line owned by a single corporation; the 50,346 miles of telegraph lines; the 15,000 miles of telephone wires; the post office system; the military force of the country. Are these not worthy the patriotism of Canadians and deserving of a struggle for their maintenance?

Turning a passing glance at other countries, we find at present much uneasiness and uncertainty prevailing on the continent of Europe. In the South and Northwestern portions there continues to exist an unsettled state in the affairs of the great powers. Whilst we hear of wars and rumors of wars diplomacy has succeeded in averting a conflict between the contending hosts. The ultimate outcome of these embroglios none can foretell. In great Britain the Irish evictions continue to be the leading topic for discussion in political circles and at the clubs. If the result of the bye elections is to be accepted as indicating the bent of public opinion in the Mother Country the day is not far remote when Ireland will be granted home rule. Other political hobbies, abstract and theoretical problems, will be taken advantage of to divert attention from the Irish agitation. The probabilities are that within a few years the two great contending parties in Great Britain will be rent asunder on the question of "fair trade" against that under which Great Britain has prospered for the last forty years at an unparalleled ratio—free trade—the discussion of which is looming up in the political horizon.

Across the borders our American neighbors have experienced an average year. Statistics show an increase in the volume of trade transacted throughout the Union, which is now very large. The onward progress of the country continues without abatement. The social upheavels in no way appears to interfere with the course of trade outside the localities immediately effected. The "presidential year" will be a busy and exciting one, as ere an other annual cycle revolves another president will be chosen by the nation to rule over them. It is the year also in which many of the States choose their governors and State officers. Politics for the nonce will reign supreme, as the contending factions in that country fight as it were for dear life.

Calmly reviewing the whole situation, THE TIMES has arrived at the conclusion that the outlook generally for the year upon which we are entering, is of a very encouraging nature; full of hope to the business man, the tiller of the soil, the mechanic and the artisan. Such being our conviction, we take a last, long farewell of the dying year, and extend to the opening one a cordial greeting. To one and all of our readers we wish A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

TRADE WITH THE U. S.

Our Exports—Fifty per cent Increase in Coal—Wrecks on the Coast.

The following are the exports from British Columbia to United States ports from January 1st to December 31st, 1887:

Coal, Dec. 31		$1,231,447 84
Treasure,	Dec. 28	531,869 05
Furs, hides and skins	"	219,283 66
Sealskins (undressed)	"	152,332 97
Canned salmon a fishoil	"	89,571 40
Rice & Chinese mdse,	"	37,560 72
Lumber	"	29,901 70
Miscellaneous mdse	"	27,797 71
Tobacco and liquors	"	16,687 36
Skidegate oil	"	3,358 35
Grand total		$2,389,810 79

Being an increase of about 6 per cent on the exports of last year, in the total, and an increase of 50 per cent in the output of coal from the Nanaimo mines. Five cargoes of anthracite coal from the Banff mines, have already been shipped from Vancouver to San Francisco, as well as a large amount of silver ore and platinum.

During this year Consul Stevens has had established consular agencies at Vancouver and Nanaimo, the large general call of commerce having rendered it absolutely necessary particularly at Vancouver, where there has been nine (9) arrivals of large steamships from the Orient, connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway, during the last half year. Thousands of tons of merchandise have passed over the road from San Francisco to United States ports. There are also the cargoes from the Orient.

The marine casualties during the year have been numerous; some 18 vessels have been wrecked; 2 steamers, 4 ships, 8 barques, and 4 others, aggregating a tonnage of 24,047, and involving the loss of more than 50 lives. Among these wrecks may be cited the steamship Mexico, floated and now in active service again in the south, the ships St. Stephen and Austria, of Bath, Me., and the Hearvy Mills, of Thomaston, Me., the Ocean King, of Boston, the barque North Star, and Ella S. Thayer, of San Francisco, and brig Irene, of New York.

The U. S. revenue cutter Wolcott, Glover, Master, in her tardy search for the St. Stephen, reported having seen 29 wrecks.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A black-and-tan deerhound puppy, about a week old. The finder will please leave it at the King's Head Saloon, Johnson street. de31-3t

TO RENT.

TO RENT—Furnished house with 2 Bed Rooms, for the winter. Address G., this office. dec27tf

WANTED.

WANTED—A good general servant for a small family. Address "R." this office. dec29 tf

WANTED—A female domestic with some experience in cooking by Mrs. A.N. Richards, at the head of Fort Street. dec 29-3t

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. Apply to Mrs. Erb, Douglas Street. dec27 6t

WANTED.—A girl for dining room at the Occidental Hotel. dec28 3t

FOR SALE.

TO SELL.—Section 54 and 55, 187 acres at Rocky Point, Metchosin, 80 cleared, 10 roomed house, sheep, horse, cattle and all implements. Price $5,350. dec21 tf A. TOLLER.

FOR SALE—Engine and boiler. New horizontal engine, diam. of cylinder 6 inches; stroke 8 inches. Second-hand boiler in first-class condition. Will be sold cheap. Apply at this office. dec1

FOR SALE.—Fourteen Acres of land, four miles from the city, part under fence and cultivation, with new five-roomed Cottage, Barn and Outbuildings complete. Never failing spring 50 feet from the house. Easy terms. Address T. R. ELLA, Drawer 38, Victoria. se30

FOR SALE.—An established Hotel business with a paying trade, centrally situated within a short distance of the Post Office. A good investment for a good man with CASH. Address, for particulars, "HOTEL," TIMES office.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

VANCOUVER

WATER WORKS.

TENDERS FOR DAM.

SEALED TENDERS for the construction of a Dam and Weir on the Capilano river for the Vancouver Water Works Company will be received by the undersigned up to noon on Friday, the 20th of January, 1888.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms of tender obtained on application at the office of the Company, Vancouver, on and after Tuesday, 27th day of December, 1887.

No tender will be received except on one of the printed forms, with the schedule of quantities correctly priced and accepted ost, nor unless accompanied with a certified cheque payable to the undersigned as Secretary of the Company, for an amount equal to five per cent. of the total amount of tender. Each tender to be marked "Tender for Dam," and addressed to the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

It is recommended that such person bidding shall visit the site personally, or by competent agent, ascertain the character of the river as to floods, low water, etc., and obtain all the information necessary to enable him to make an intelligent proposal.

Bidders will state whether these recommendations have been complied with.

All available information will be given on application at the office of the Company, Vancouver.

J. W. McFARLAND,
Secretary Vancouver Water Works Co.
Vancouver, Dec. 23, 1887. dec29 1d

"Land Registry Ordinance 1870."

LOT NO. 1120 VICTORIA CITY.

WHEREAS the Certificate of Title of Margaret Gunnoole, formerly of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, to the above mentioned Lot has been lost and application has been made for a duplicate of such certificate. Notice is therefore hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shewn to the contrary in writing, within one month from the date hereof.

CHARLES JAS. LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, 20th Dec., 1887.

To San Francisco, Cal.,
BY WAY OF THE
OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R.
AND CONNECTIONS.

THE MT. SHASTA ROUTE.

Quicker in Time than any other Route between
VICTORIA & SAN FRANCISCO.

Leave Victoria daily, except Sunday at 6 a. m.
Arrive in San Francisco at 7:40 a.m
Through Time 56 hours.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS

EXCURSION SLEEPERS
for Second-class Passengers on all Through Trains FREE OF CHARGE.

Fare from Portland to Sacramento and San Francisco—Unlimited $25; First-class, limited $20; Second-class, limited $15.

R. KOEHLER, Manager. E. P. ROGERS, Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent.
de27

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOLIDAY GOODS

Just received, a fine assortment of Cuff Buttons, Collar Buttons, Scarf Pins, Silk Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Kid Gloves, Umbrellas, &c., and other articles too numerous to mention.

We have some of the CHEAPEST LINES OF OVERCOATS ever offered in Victoria. If you want a Coat, come and see us—it will pay you.

A. GILMORE,
MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, - JOHNSON STREET.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!
JUST OPENED AT
A. GREGG & SON'S.

THE : NOBBIEST : AND : MOST : FASHIONABLE : STOCK : OF : GOODS
EVER IMPORTED IN B. C.

JUST OPENED. JUST OPENED.

PANTS! PANTS! PANTS!

Made to Order from $6 and upwards, at
LEASK & MORRISON'S,
THE LEADING TAILORS,
GOVERNMENT STREET.

DO YOU WEAR PANTS?

Don't forget the Sign of the Salmon.

E. J. SALMON & Co. Bargain Store FOR HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

Look elsewhere and you will Buy of Us.

Our CHRISTMAS GOODS have arrived.

Fancy Lamps, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Vases, Tea Sets, Motto Cups and Mugs, Dresden Ware, Jubilee Goods.

—ALSO, A FULL LINE OF—

Crockery, Glassware, Tinware, and General House Furnishings.

E. J. SALMON & CO., Johnson Street, below Government.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!

JOHN WEILER'S
IMMENSE SHOW ROOMS!

WILL BE OPEN FOR INSPECTION
Every Evening During the Week.

Come all and See the Large Variety of New and Useful Articles. There is nothing nicer for a CHRISTMAS PRESENT than a Useful Article of

Furniture, a Nice Carpet, a Fine Rug,
A BEAUTIFUL LAMP,

And Other Articles too numerous to mention.
Call Early and See for Yourself.

Beautiful Illuminations Every Evening During the Week.

John Weiler, - Fort Street.
de19

REMOVAL.

H. F. Heisterman & Co.
Real Estate Agents,
Have Removed their Offices to
BURNES' BLOCK,
Bastion Street, opposite New Court House.

Agents for the Mutual Life of New York
Do. Phœnix Fire of Brooklyn
Do. Western Assurance Co.
Do. Fireman's Fund (Marine Branch of S. F.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
nov

FIRE! FIRE!

The Western Assurance Company
OF TORONTO.

Total Assets Jan. 1, 1887, $1,740,394.50

Having appointed Messrs. H. F. HEISTERMAN & Co. Agents for Vancouver Island,

ARE PREPARED TO INSURE
ALL KINDS OF
Buildings, Merchandize, Ships in Harbor, &c., &c., against Risks by Fire, at Current Rates.

READ! MARK! LEARN!

For Boot Repairs, both neat and strong, to IRVING go, you can't be wrong
O'er all this city, people know, the Store to which each one should go
Repairs are done for the elite—for this they've never known defeat
Remember! each and all of you, the BROTHERS are those you should go to
Excelled by none! I'll tell you why. Good work is done for you and I
Put this in practice, 'twill appear a boon to all, both far and near
All work is guaranteed to be the best in the city, initialled
Inspect! Examine! when you're nigh, the value given to you and I
Read! Doctors' Bills are never seen—that's if your Boots to IRVING'S been
Such is the song each one should sing, and your repairs to Yates Street bring

IRVING BROS.

WORTH KNOWING WHERE TO BUY CHEAPEST.

W. & J. WILSON

ARE SELLING THEIR SPLENDID NEW STOCK OF

Suits, Overcoats, Hats, Underwear,

WATERPROOFS AND BOYS' CLOTHING, Etc Etc.

AT BEDROCK PRICES

...ON TAXIDERMY.

...Game and Birds ...be Skinned for ... Mounting.

...Hints for Our Sports-...men, Naturalists and Tourists.

...sportsmen who make trips to the ...tains for the purpose of securing ...trophy of the chase with which to ...orate the wals of their houses, appear ...be entirely ignorant of the method of ...kinning and preserving their specimens. ...indeed not a few specimens have reached Victoria this season in such a state as to be beyond the skil of the taxidermist to restore, and which might better have been left in the mountains and the cost of transportation saved. And then again, people who reside in the interior where big game is in abundance, frequently send gifts to friends on the coast in the shape of the head of some of these animals, but unfortunately, in very many cases their good intentions have gone for naught, owing to a want of knowledge of what is required to make a mounted specimen. The following hints, if strictly followed, will be found to answer all practical purposes, and may be of benefit to those who take an interest in such matters. To

SKIN AND CURE THE HEAD OF BIGHORN MOUNTAIN GOAT, DEER, CARIBOU, ETC.

In the first place never stick an animal in the throat or cut it anywhere in the neck below. Make a longitudinal cut down the top of the neck from a point two inches back of the horns to the shoulders, then returing make a cut from the point of starting to each horn; skin forward this flap between the horns till it hangs over the face. Skin round the horns by parting the hair away from the latter and cutting downwards. Sever the ears close to the head and skin down over the cheeks past the eyes, being careful not to cut the lids; return now to the neck and sever the skin close to the body, leaving the neck skin the full length, especially well down on the breast. Skin the neck, and drawing the skin forward, continue the skinning of the head until the pelt is entirely removed, taking care not to cut the black skin of the inner lips or nostrils. The head and neck are now skinned, but the particular part of the business is yet to come. Most of the ruminants have full lips, those of the caribou being, in some specimens, fully an inch in thickness, and unless this left will become putrid in a very short time. With a small, keen-edged knife, carefully skin back the inner skin of the lips and remove every particle of flesh from between the two skins. The nostrils should be treated in like manner. The ears should also be skinned up for a distance of two inches, but no portion cut away except the very root. All this done lay the skin on a log or the ground, flesh side up, and with the hand rub it well with fine salt, taking care that every portion of the flesh side is touched. Do not pile the salt on to it, as too much will cause dampness. Hang the skin, flesh side out, in a shady place to dry, and during this operation see that every portion of it is exposed to the air until thoroughly dry and hard. Never try to skin by the fire or the heat of the sun if it can be helped.

The skull should be cleaned by cutting and scraping away the flesh and removing the eyes and brains. To facilitate cutting the heads of large animals may be sawn in two, down between the horns, the lower jaws being first removed. Then with your hunting knife make a score across the side of the lower jaw and a corresponding one across the top of each half of the skull; also make a cut half an inch long down through the edge of the neck, skin where it joined the body at the top of the shoulders. Your skin, jaws and horns are now all marked No. 1 (No. 2 would be marked with two scores, and so on) and the parts can be readily picked out and matched no matter how they get mixed up in the packing. Tags are sometimes used, but these are apt to get rubbed off and lost. The skins should be packed in a seperate package, and so as to be readily opened on the way out in case of wet weather. Keep them dry is the main point.

TO SKIN A BIRD FOR MOUNTING.

First see that the feathers are free from blood as possible. Lay the bird on its back, plug up the mouth and nostrils with cotton or dry moss; break the wings close to the body part the feathers down the center of the breast and make a longitudinal cut from the centre of the breast bone down to the vent. Push the skin away from the body till the thigh is exposed, sever the leg at the knee joint (second joint above); pull out the leg as far as its feathered portion and remove flesh, turn the leg to its place in the skin and treat the opposite side in the same manner; bend back the tail and cutting through the root skin down over the back. Sever the wings at their broken portions and draw the skin gently down over the neck till the head is reached, when care should be taken in working the skin forward over the head which must be done as far as the base of the bill. Sever the neck close to the skull and remove the eyes, brains and all loose flesh; the skull, of course being left attached to the skin. Large birds may be hung up during the operation of skinning, after the skin has been removed past the tail. Powdered arsenic is the best preparation for preserving bird skins, but this is not always obtainable in the back woods, and in the absence of this, use powdered alum or fine salt and peper, by sprinkling it well over the fleshy part of the skin. Fill the eye holes with moss or cotton and turn the skin back to its right position. Take a thin sliver of wood, about half the thickness of the bird's neck, and as long as the neck and carcass, crowd it up in the neck till the end enters the cavity of the skull letting the other end rest against the root of the tail; take a wad of cotton or dry moss (never use wool or any animal substance for this) about one-third less in size than the carcass roll it to the shape of the body, place it in the skin, bring the edges of the skin together, press the wings close to the body in a natural position; roll the skin up in paper and pack away in a dry box. This is all that is necessary to save a specimen, provided that not more than two weeks is required for it to reach the hands of the taxidermist. To make a bird skin suitable for a naturalist's cabinet, and one that will last for all time, is an entirely different thing, and requires more patience than the average back woodsman would be willing to rub out to.

JOHN FANNIN.

AN ARTISTIC HOME.

The New Residence of Mr. James A. Graham--A Beautiful Building.

To James A. Graham, Esq., belongs one of the most artistic homes in the city, not only by its outward appearance, but by the beauty of its interior is it entitled to this distinction. The ideas of the owner have been carefully studied and carried out by the architect. The building is two story, with attic. The foundations, cellars, etc., are of the most substantial character, being built of Colville Hill stone, with granite trimmings. The superstructure is of wood, built in the most substantial manner and of the best materials. The general details, which are bold and effective, together with the large verandahs, balconies, conservatory, etc, have a most pleasing appearance. The entrance doors are fitted with large ornamental grills, of hammered oxydized silver, the inner or vestibule doors, with plate glass panels, of exquisite design. The entrance hall is pannelled in antique oak, mahogany and maple; the combination being most effective. The hall fireplace is at the rear end, an open fireplace fitted with fire-dogs, etc.; hearth facings, etc., of art tiles; mantel of oak, mahogany and maple. Immediately over the mantel there is a handsome stained glass window. Each angle flanking the mantel is fitted with hall seats, neatly made and upholstered in leather, etc. At the left of main hall are drawing room and library, connected by folding doors, the finish of bays, doors, etc., being very handsome. On the right of the hall is the dining room, at the end of which, and connected with it by glass panneled doors, is the conservatory. This is indeed a pleasing feature. In rear of the dining room is the stair hall. The main stairs are of hard wood of unique design; other stairs are provided leading to attic, etc., also to servants' room. In rear of the dining room are the butler's pantry, kitchen pantry, store rooms, kitchen, scullery, laundry, etc., all fitted with the usual requisites. The first floor contains bed rooms, dressing rooms, bath rooms, sitting rooms, nursery, etc. The attic floor contains a large billiard and other rooms. The plastering of walls and ceilings is beautifully executed; the painting, centre pieces, cornices, arches, etc., are most elaborate. A remarkable feature in the fittings are, that every requirement seems to have been anticipated by the architect, so complete are all the details. The arrangements for heating are by ventilating grates, gas asbestos logs, and hot water, as may be desired. The water supply previous to entering the house passes through a patent filter. Much more might be written concerning this fine building and its complete fittings, but suffice it to say that the following contractors and firms are a sufficient guarantee that all has been well done and of the best. General contractors: Thomas Catterall, for wood work; subcontractors, for stone and brick work, earthenware smoke flues, drains, etc., W Smith; for plasterer's work, G Petherick; for gas fitting and plumbing, J Colbert & Co.; for doors, sash, blinds, etc., Johnson, Walker & Flett; mantels, etc, J Sehl; gas fixtures, A & W Wilson; fine art, hardware, grills, etc, from E G Prior & Co; grates, etc, from Albion Iron Works; painting, graining, etc, by R Lettice; architect, John Teague, Government street. To the architect is due great credit for this beautiful building, the plans for which were specially designed.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Progress of the City—Trade Done for the Year—Manufactures.

The Beautiful Situation—Exports and Imports—Fisheries, &c.

It is a well known fact that New Westminster is beautifully situated. It lies upon a slope on the right bank of the Fraser river, just at the upper commencement of the delta, which is about 18 miles from the main outlet of the river—at the end bands. The site of the city was selected by Colonel R. M. Moody as the future capital of British Columbia. It must be remembered that at that time British Columbia only comprised the mainland of what is now this province. After the mainland and Vancouver Island became united under the name of British Columbia, the removal of the capital from Westminster to Victoria, for a time naturally caused a lethargy in the business operations, and marred the former prospects of the town. But this could not last forever; and Westminster has risen after its fall like a giant refreshed.

As to the progress of the place, it may surprise some of our readers to know that within the last three years Westminster has more than doubled its buildings. We can safely say that within the same period it has more than doubled its population. Of some of the buildings constructed—say within the last year—we may well make some special remark. They have not been such meagre shanties as have frequently distinguished the building operations of former years. On the contrary, they have been of a superior style, a large proportion being of brick. Among these edifices is the Masonic and Odd Fellow's hall which we believe is the largest building in the province. The Scoullar-Armstrong block, the Bank of British Columbia building, the Duncan hotel, and many others we might mention, would do credit to any city on the continent. It may be remembered that notwithstanding the rapidity with which building operations have been carried on during the season now closing, there were several months in succession, during the year that a house of any sort could not be had at any price. The aggregate amount expended in building operation in Westminster during the past year is estimated at about $200,000.

A few words as to the business of the place. The command of the traffic of the Fraser river is a matter of much importance to Westminster. New Westminster is naturally the centre of the fishing industry of the Fraser river which of itself is a very important item. The pack of salmon during the past season amounted to 130,120 cases, valued at about $700,000. The operations of the Royal City Planing Mill Co. have wonderfully increased in a short period of time, and are now of great importance to New Westminster. Besides the two saw saw mills and factories, the company has a number of logging camps. The company employs in all, about 350 men. The amount paid out by the company for wages monthly is about fourteen thousand dollars. The Burnetts Saw Mill Co.'s mill, situated immediately without the city limits, manufactured about four million feet of lumber during the past year. The annual output of this company is estimated at about $90,000. The sales made by both of these companies during the past year amounted to about half a million dollars.

The imports for this year just closing amount to about $163,412; the exports to $121,615.

—Fresh Ontario Butter in rolls, at NEUFELDER & ROSS.

—Queen Christine of Spain is said to have a voice which would have carned her fame as a prima donna. She is cultivating it under the best masters, and intends at an early day to sing to a select assemblage of her court.

English Window Glass, 16 oz., all sizes; also Stained and Enamelled Glass, at Muirhead and Mann's Sash and Door Factory.

Christmas Presents.

Those wishing above would do well to send their orders at one to insure their being in time and to prevent disappointment to W. H. Pennock, Practical Jeweller & Diamond Setter. Gold plating and general repairs. Denny's Block, upstairs, Government St. Best Quality, Latest Styles, Reasonable Prices.

BUILDINGS ERECTED

During the Present Year, 1887, in the Prosperous City of Victoria.

Substantial Improvements — Owners, Contractors, Architects, and Values.

The reporter of THE TIMES has interviewed the architects and builders of the city, besides making a tour of the city, to ascertain the number of buildings erected during the year, with the following result. It will be observed that the substantial improvements of previous years have been maintained, while in many cases the size and quality of the buildings have been materially increased and improved. The information following is as nearly accurate as it was possible under the circumstances to procure:

A DeCosmos, block of stores on Government street; J. P. Elford, contractor; S. C. Burris, architect; W. J. Smith, brickwork and masonry	$ 12,000
Wing Chong, block of stores, Fisguard street; S. C. Burris, architect	5,000
F. Williams, residence, Superior street; S. C. Burris, architect	2,500
Mrs. Morley residence, Albert street; S.C. Burris, Architect	1,000
J.T. Pelletier, residence, Herald street, S. C. Burris, Architect	2,000
C.E. Benouf, residence, Menzies street, G. C. Mesher, contractor; S C. Burris, Architect	5,000
J. Sprat, addition; G. C. Mesher, contractor; S. C. Burris, architect	1,500
St. John's Church, Douglas street, improvement, S. C. Burris, architect	1,000
A. DeCosmos, Government street, improvements to building; S. C. Burris, architect, W. J. Smith, brickwork; J. P. Elford, carpenter work	2,000
New Law Courts, Langley street, B.C. Burris Architect; A. J. Smith, contractor; W. Wraight, stone and brickwork	45,000
A. J. Langley, Fort street, two-storey dwelling; G. C. Mesher, contractor, E. H. Fisher, architect	4,000
James Phair, Goldstream, residence, C. Maynard contractor, E. H. Fisher, architect	5,200
E.H. Fisher, residance, Pandora street; G. C. Mesher, contractor	4,500
Geo. Stelly, three-storey brick, corner Blanchard and Johnson; C. T. Penwell, contractor; E. H. Fisher, architect	15,000
Louis Willie, Johnson street, two-storey brick; W. Lane and W. H. Burkholder, contractors; E. H. Fisher, architect	6,000
F. E. De Visulle, Menzies street, residence; W. Ross, contractor; E. H. Fisher, architect	2,500
H.E. Crossdaile, Pemberton street, two-storey residence; W. H. Burkholder, contractor; E. H. Fisher, architect	2,500
John Colegarrzing, residence, Craigflower road; W. H. Burkholder, contractor; E. H. Fisher architect	2,300
R. Erskine, King's Road, two-storey residence; W.H. Burkholder, contractor, E. H. Fisher, architect	2,750
W. Hunt, Esquimalt road, residence; C. Maynard, contractor; E. H. Fisher, architect	2,750
W.H. Burkholder, Chatham street, two-storey frame residence; E. H. Fisher, architect	2,700
C. Jackson, residence, Corner Vancouver and Richardson streets	2,000
Hon W. Hamley, two stores on Fort street, A. J. Smith and M. Humber, contractors	5,500
Mr. Anderson, brick store on Fort street; A. J. Smith and M. Humber, contractors	3,500
A. Gillmore, brick store on Yates street, S. T. Styles, contractor	5,000
M. R. Smith's cracker bakery, improvements; contractor, A. J. Smith	2,000
Hon. A. N. Richards, residence; G. C. Mesher, contractor; T. C. Sorby, architect	8,000
Poorman Building, Chatham street, improvements; G. C. Mesher, contractor; C. Sorby, Architect	4,000
T. R. B. Smith, Cook and Richardson streets, alterations and additions; G. C. Mesher, contractor; T. C. Sorby, architect	2,500
Major C. T. Dupont, improvements to residence	1,000
Porter Brothers, improvements to buildings corner of Government and Herald	1,000
J. Hilbert, improvements to store on Yates street	1,000
W. Carlyon, Cadboro Bay Road, residence	1,200
Joseph Levy, two cottages, North Park street, J. D. Ford, contractor	2,000
Thos. Jolfs, Spring Ridge, improvements	500
Geo. Doughty, Fort street, residence; John Ford, contractor	1,000
J. Wrigglesworth, lime warehouse, Blanchard street, J. D. Ford, contractor	750
B. Stapleton, King's road, residence; G. C. Mesher, contractor	3,000
G. Mesher, Work Estate, residence; G. C. Mesher, contractor	8,000
T. H. Pearson, residence, Work Estate; G. C. Mesher, contractor	3,000
Mr. Marion, residence, Work Estate; G. C. Mesher, contractor	2,500
John Harris, residence, Fort street	1,200
Wilson Brothers, foundry and machine shops, Pembroke street; J. P. Elford, contractor	4,000
G. Bossi, Johnson street, residence; J. P. Elford, contractor	1,200
Mr. Crawford, James Bay, improvements; J. P. Elford, contractor	500
T. Blanchton, Yates street, brick building; J. P. Elford contractor	2,000
S. T. Styles, two residences on Blanchard street	2,500
T. Storey improvements to buildings on Fisguard street	750
H. Hodge, residence, Work Estate; S. Gray, contractor	1,500
S. Gray, three residences, Work Estate	3,500
Mr. Thomas, Work Estate residence	3,500
H. Edwards, Work Estate, residence	1,100
R. Bittencourt, Work Estate, residence	800
Mr. De Ridder, residence, Work Estate	700
R. Lang, two residences, Work Estate	2,600
Mr. Cousins, residence, Work Estate	1,500
Parsonage, M. E. Church, Gorge road	1,000
E. S. Pridham, residence, Work Estate	1,700
R. H. Lewis, residence, Work Estate	1,200
C. Jennings, residence, Work Estate	1,500
Mr. Moelair, residence, Work Estate	400
Mr. Gleason, residence, Work Estate	1,500
G. Walker, villa residence, Herald st.	3,500
Justice Harrison, improvements to buildings, corner Douglas and Pembroke streets	1,000
W. H. Mason; residence; W. Chance, contractor	1,500
Jewish Synagogue, improvements, W. Chance, contractor	500
Dr. Davis, improvements, Regent's Park, W. Chance, contractor	500
R. Liddell, improvements, Quadra st.	250
Mr. Moore, two-storey brick building, Pioneer street	4,000
Mrs. Keay, addition, Pioneer street	500
A. Unison, building, North Park street	1,500
Mrs. C. F. Benson, addition, Pandora street	1,500
Peter Steele, improvements, Yates st.	500
H. Smith w. building, Vancouver street	1,500
St. James Church, James Bay, improvements	1,000
W. W. Northcote, James Bay, residence	2,000
R. Dunsmuir, foundation for residence, Fort street; Mortimer and Moffat, contractors	10,000
A. J. Langley, two-storey residence, corner Vancouver and Mearse street; G. C. Mesher, contractor, John Teague, architect	3,000
J. E. Phillips, View street; two-storey residence; W. Northcott, contractor; J. Teague, architect	2,750
J. Layson, two-storey residence, Simcoe street; T. Catterell, contractor; J. Teague, architect	6,000
H. Waller, Saanich road, two-storey residence, T. Catterell, contractor; J. Teague, architect	3,500
T. J. Burnes, Bastion Square, three-storey brick building; contractors, Smith & Clarke, architect, J. Teague	20,000
J. Riley, two-storey residence, Fort street; D. Cunas, contractor; J. Teague, architect	3,000
J. A. Graham, Work Estate, two-storey with attic; T. Catterall, contractor; John Teague, architect	25,000
T. D. Pelpis, Fort street, two residences; W. Northcott, contractor; John Teague, architect	4,000
J. Murray, corner Cook and Pandora, addition; Claiburne Harris, contractor; J. Teague, architect	1,000
Capt. S. Williams, residence, John street; E. Lina, contractor; J. Teague, architect	1,600
C. Strouse, Wharf street, additions to warehouse; J. P. Elford, contractor; J. Teague, architect	1,800
W. Trickey, residence; W. Northcott, contractor; J. Teague, architect	2,000
Mrs. Houselow, residence, North Park street; W. Moore, contractor	1,000
Geo. Beckwith, James Bay, addition to residence	400
Geo. Kirsop, residence, Chatham street	700
Porter Bros, residence at Porter's brick field	4,000
Spencer's Arcade, improvements	1,500
Hon. W. J. MacDonald, brick warehouse, Bastion square, Smith & Fullerton, contractors	8,500
Dr. Jackson, two-storey residence, Michigan street; Fullerton & Saville, contractors	1,600
Mrs. Grancini, residence, Fisguard McClarty & Co., contractors	1,600
Mrs. Madans, Simcoe street, two-storey residence; contractors, McLennan & Co.	2,500
A. J. Langley, brick addition to Times office; Saville & Fullerton, architects	2,000
J. K. Wilson, residence, Church Hill; D. Cluness, contractor	2,500
Mr. Beckwith, Work Estate, residence	1,500
Removal of Dredger Rock, Victoria Harbor, C. Hayward, contractor	18,000
Total	$215,800

ESQUIMALT.

Mr. John Teague was architect for new Medical Officer's residence at R. N. Hospital, two-storey brick building at Dockyard, and other works at H. M. yards, magazines, &c., costing in the neighborhood of $30,000. Also sundry other work in the city and suburbs costing many thousands.

THE BRICKYARDS.

Victoria is noted for the fine building bricks which are principally manufactured in the brickfields on Saanich road.

MAURICE HUMBER

Made 2,500,000 bricks during the past summer, giving employment to thirty men, besides the large number engaged in supplying wood, the only fuel used in manufacturing bricks. The price ranges from $8 to $10 per thousand. Mr. Humber will turn out 3,000,000 bricks during the coming year.

COUGHLAN AND MASON

Occupy large fields on the Saanich road, employing about twenty-five men. During the past year the firm made 2,000,000 bricks, principally for the Victoria and Vancouver trade. Messrs. Coughlan & Mason intend manufacturing a large number of bricks for the local and provincial trade.

SMITH AND ELFORD

Are manufacturing bricks near the Gorge. This firm started work during the present year and turned out 1,500,000 bricks, giving employment to fifteen men. About 2,500,000 bricks will be turned out during 1888.

J. KELLY,

Parson's Bridge, turned out about 500,000. This yard was formerly used by Mr. Gillispie, and the splendid clay for brick-making purposes. Whilst in operation ten men find employment.

G. H. MOORE

Manufactures bricks near the Gorge, Victoria Arm. About 500,000 bricks were turned out during 1887. Employment is given to ten men.

The Second Main.

The following is the estimate of Mr. Peter Summerfield, Water Commissioner, of the cost of the new sixteen-inch main:

16-inch steel main from the filter beds to Victoria	$ 55,000 00
30-inch steel main from the filter beds to Elk Lake	15,000 00
30,000 feet of cast iron street mains (on hand)	18,828 34
20,220 feet of cast iron street mains (required)	15,000 00
Laying complete 50,220 feet of pipes in the streets	12,268 00
Valves and castings for the street mains	6,000 00
Repairs and changes to filter beds, dam, &c.	7,000 00
	$129,543 34
30,000 feet of cast iron street mains (paid for)	$ 18,828 34
Balance unexpended of the $75,000 loan	46,900 85
	$65,729 19
Amount required	63,284 15

THE HOG TRADE.

The Meaning of Armour & Co.'s Business—A Fat Trade.

The following extract from the business of Armour & Co., Chicago, for the year ending October 31st, 1887, (furnished us by Angus & Gordon) shows an enormous trade:

Total distributive sales (exclusive of Board of Trade transactions	$25,000,000
Hogs killed	1,255,690
Cattle killed	477,263
Sheep killed	50,000
Made pork, all kinds, bbls	74,890
Made beef, all kinds, bbls	106,156
Made lard, all kinds, lbs	62,594,000
Made oils: all kinds, lbs	10,785,500
Made dry salted meats, all kinds, lbs	97,466,109
Made sweet pickled meats, all kinds, lbs	60,667,000
Smoked meats, all kinds, lbs	34,824,000
Made canned meats, all kinds, lbs	30,399,000
Made fertilizers, all kinds, lbs	33,705,200
Total ground area covered by buildings, acres	40
Total floor area in buildings, acres	125
Total chill room and cold storage area, acres	30
Total storage capacity of buildings, tons	120,000
Employes, summer season	5,000
Employes, winter season	6,000

ARMOUR GLUE WORKS.

Year ending October 15th, 1887.

Made glue, all kinds, lbs	4,862,573
Made oil and grease, all kinds, lbs	3,066,375
Made fertilizers, all kinds, lbs	12,719,971

The factory covers ten acres and has 400 employes.

LIVE STOCK STATISTICS.

Year ending October 31st, 1887.

Hogs received in Chicago, live	5,810,776
Hogs shipped from Chicago, live	1,954,705
Hogs killed in Chicago	3,859,071
Cattle received in Chicago, live	2,267,356
Cattle shipped from Chicago, live	792,974
Cattle killed in Chicago	1,514,692
Sheep received in Chicago, live	1,299,819
Sheep shipped from Chicago, live	401,146
Sheep killed in Chicago	898,673

VICTORIA

BUSINESS COLLEGE

AND NIGHT SCHOOL.

THE GRAND OPENING OF THIS COLLEGE will take place on Tuesday evening, January 3rd, 1888, in the rooms formerly occupied by the Y. M. C. A., corner Bastion and Government Streets.

Instructors:

H. J. VANAUKEN, of Madison Business College, Wis., Principal.

N. P. STRANEBERG, C. E., Graduate of Eaton and Fresno Business College, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Asst. Prin. and Teacher of Book-keeping and Mathematics.

D. P. BALLANTYNE, Graduate Belleview Business College, Ont., Teacher of Bookkeeping.

CHAS. A. WILHELM, Graduate of Heald's Business College, San Francisco, Teacher of Shorthand and Type Writing.

MRS. H. J. VAN AUKEN, formerly Teacher of Vocal Music in Nassau Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., Instructor in Vocal Music and Elocution.

The best talent in the Province will be secured for monthly Lectures on Commercial Law.

The Business Course

Will include Bookkeeping, Commercial Correspondence, Penmanship, Business Arithmetic Grammar and Commercial Law.

The object of this Department is to furnish a thorough business education, and we guarantee all who take the course to be fitted for any position in mercantile life.

Both Day and Evening Classes to accommodate all.

THE NIGHT SCHOOL

Will enable those who have neglected their early education, and who are occupied during the day, to pursue such studies as they desire in the evening. A large number of this class have already joined the school and are receiving special attention.

The Principal is highly gratified with the liberal patronage given to the Business College, and would suggest that all new pupils begin with the grand opening on the evening of Jan. 3rd, 1888, when the Business course will properly commence.

References:—S. D. Pope, Supt. of Education; Noah Shakespeare, M. P.; J. B. Ferguson, John Jessop, D. Spencer, Jas. Hutcheson, W. Walker, Ksouth Co. Bank, Algoma, Iowa, and First National Bank, Algoma, Iowa.

Important.

Every one desiring to attend the Night School or who wish to take the Business Course should address the Principal at once, or call on him at the College Rooms from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m., or from 6:30 to 7:30 p. m., as it is necessary to arrange for the work.

Circulars containing full particulars at the bookstore of J. H. Ferguson & Co., or by addressing

H. J. VAN AUKEN, Principal,

P. O. Box 25, Victoria, B. C. dec17

REMOVAL.

S. C. BURRIS, ARCHITECT,

Has Removed to Corner Government and Broughton Streets, Rooms, 7, 8 and 9 Hamley Building.

BURNES' BLOCK.

OFFICES having all the modern conveniences attached, to let in the Burnes' Block, fronting new Court House. Apply to HEISTERMAN & Co., Real Estate Agents, Bastion Square. n23

NEW ERA

In House Building.

MONEY SAVED, SAFETY AND COMFORT insured, by using

Burris' Patent Building Lumber and Lath.

Applicable to Floors, Walls, Roofs and all manner of exterior finish, plain or ornamental. When coated with cement has the appearance of stone; it is fire, water, damp and sound proof; cool in summer and warm in winter; has no voids to harbor vermin as in other buildings; cheaper than the common wooden structures and in every way superior. Samples and full particulars on application to

S. C. BURRIS, Architect,

Corner Government & Broughton Sts rooms 7, 8 and 9 Hamley Block, Victoria, B. C.

NORTHERN

ASSURANCE COMP'Y,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Subscribed Capital, $15,000,000

Risks Against Fire

Accepted at Current Rates of Premium by

FINDLAY, DURHAM & BRODIE,

Agents for British Columbia,

September, 1887. sep1 1m

YORKSHIRE MARKET

ESTABLISHED 1838.

W. W. EVANS & CO.,

Beef and Pork Packers, Sugar Cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon, Pure Leaf Lard,

And every class of goods pertaining to the business. Yates St., between Government and Broad. nov9

COOKING

STOVES and RANGES

—AT—

COST PRICE.

WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR LINE OF Stoves and now offer them at

Actual Cost Laid Down.

They are made by the celebrated firm of E. & C. Gurney & Co., Toronto, and are in first-class order.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.

Yates Street. VICTORIA. de9

MUNICIPAL

REAL ESTATE TAX.

Tax Payers are hereby notified that any REAL ESTATE TAX due by them if paid on or before the 31st day of December, instant, they will be entitled to an abatement of one-sixth of the amount thereof.

THOS. RUSSELL,

Assessor and Collector.

Victoria, B. C., City Hall, 20th Dec., 1887. de21

Just Arrived.

A CONSIGNMENT OF FINE AMERICAN

Buggies and Phaetons,

By the Celebrated Makers,

Engor & Co. of Cincinnati.

For Sale at Reasonable Prices.

G. BYRNES,

Fort and Langley Streets.

John Meston.

CARRIAGE MAKER,

BLACKSMITH, Etc.,

Government street, between Johnson and Pandora streets,

VICTORIA, B. C.

GRASS SEEDS

In Great Variety,

....AT....

HOWARD TILTON'S,

Wharf Street, Victoria.

B. C. Milling and Mining Co.,

(LIMITED.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the following described Shares in the Capital Stock of the above named Company have been sold by public auction, according to law, to cover Assessment No. 19 and interest and expenses, and that the certificates therefor have been and now stand cancelled, namely:

John Irving, Certificate No. 949, for 1000 shares; George A. Keefer, No. 1344, 100 shares.

The public are cautioned not in any wise to negotiate any of the above certificates or shares.

GEO. A. SARGISON, Secretary.

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 17, 1887. dec19 D&W 1w

French Goods!

JUST ARRIVED.

110 DOZEN

KID GLOVES

OF ALL SHADES.

Evening Gloves.

French Corsets.

ALL JAPANESE GOODS

—AT—

20 per cent. Discount.

Charles Gabriel & Co.

de30 GOVERNMENT ST.

CHRISTMAS, 1887.

HENRY SAUNDERS

JOHNSON STREET,

Is now in receipt of a full supply of

XMAS FRUITS

Finest Dehesa (Crown) Raisins.

Cattles Raisins, in bunches.

Sultanas and Valencias.

Vastizza Currants.

Figs and Elegattes.

Crystallized Fruits.

TABLE JELLIES in Glass Moulds.

A Novel Assortment of

Bon-Bons and Bonbonniere!

FOR CHRISTMAS TREES.

A very fine stock of Uncovered Eastern

Sugar-Cured Breakfast Bacon and Hams.

Creamery, California and Island

FRESH BUTTER.

A varied stock of

Wines, Champagnes, Liquors, Etc.

Specially imported for the Holiday trade.

HENRY SAUNDERS, Johnson Street.

dec5 1m

1887. 1887.

Christmas Season.

NEUFELDER & ROSS

Offer their usual assortment of selected

FRUITS,

JUST RECEIVED.

Muscatelles, Dehesa, Valentia and Sultanas, Zante and Vistizza Currants. Citron, Orange, Lemon Peels.

Royal Muscatelles, Elemo Figs and Bonbons to arrive first week in December. nov26 tm

NOTICE.

COWICHAN LAKE.

PURSUANT to the Order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, made in the suit of McCallum v. Morrow, and dated the 19th April, 1887, I will sell, subject to the approbation of a Judge, at my Salesroom, Store Street, Victoria, on the 21st day of November, 295 acres of Freehold Land, being portion of Section 5, Renfrew District, fronting on Cowichan Lake.

This property affords an excellent opportunity to any person desirous of purchasing a site for an hotel, for residence, or for farming purposes. Plan, particulars and conditions of sale can be seen at the office of J. P. WALLS, Solicitor, Langley street, Victoria, and will be produced at time of sale.

nov14 td W. R. CLARKE, Auctioneer.

POSTPONED.

SALE OF LAND POSTPONED in "Renfrew District" until further notice.

Victoria, B. C., November 19, 1887. no19 1w

G. A. ROEDDE.

Practical Bookbinder,

Johnson St., bet. Douglas & Broad.

Manufacturer of Blank Books and Paper Boxes.

Music Books and Magazines a specialty. Jewelry Cases, Toilet Boxes and any other kind of fancy work at shortest notice. oct12

SCHOONER "PENELOPE."

NEITHER THE OWNER NOR THE Undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted on account of the schooner "Penelope" without a written order therefor.

RONALD MOSS, Agent Schr Penelope.

de13 1m

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

VICTORIA COLUMBIA Lodge, No. 1, A., F. & A. M., B. C. R.—Regular Communication the first Thursday in each mo th, at Masonic Temple corner Douglas and Fisguard streets.

M. B. ESMOND, Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S and CALEDONIAN Society meets in their hall, Broughton street, between Government and Broad streets, on the FIRST FRIDAY of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.

ROBERT MITCHELL, Secretary.

TEAS, WINES AND SPIRITS.

JOHN BOYD,

Has just landed, ex "Coldstream," the Finest Scotch Whiskies ever imported from Scotland, connoisseurs whose health requires the most perfect qualities of Whisky will do well to give them a trial. In stock, Bantzie Spruce Beer and Teas of a very superior quality.

P. O. Box 462 YATES STREET. feb9daily

HOTELS—VICTORIA.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL,

YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Established 1860. Rates $1.00 to $1.50 per day. July13 T. J. BURNES.

THE CLARENCE,

FRANK G. RICHARDS, JR., Lessee,

Cor. Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Tourists' headquarters. New and elegant in all its appointments. Fully supplied with all conveniences of modern hotels. First-class in every respect. Prices moderate. sep8

HOTELS—VANCOUVER.

DOUGALL HOUSE,

JOHN DOUGALL, Propr.,

Cor. Cordova and Abbott sts., Vancouver, B. C. Finest Hotel in the city. It is a new building, containing every appliance for the protection, comfort and luxury, including fire escapes, of guests. European and American plan. Fire in all rooms. Sample room for travellers. The dining room is in charge of Mr. SCHLENK, who is universally acknowledged to be a Caterer. de21

HOTELS—KAMLOOPS.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,

KAMLOOPS, B. C.

Is situate at the junction of North and South Thompson Rivers, and is one of the most delightful locations in the Province. First-class accommodation for tourists. Stage meets all East and West trains.

J. T. EDWARDS, Proprietor. sept1 1y

INSURANCE.

THE NORWICH UNION

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

Established 1797. Amount insured, $300,000,000.

H. D. HELMCKEN, Agent, Bastion street, Victoria, B. C. jan5 1y

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

A. & W. WILSON,

PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS,

Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in Best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Fort street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call, 126.

BARRISTERS, &c., VANCOUVER.

H. T. CEPERLEY,

VANCOUVER, B. C.,

Real Estate Broker, Insurance, Investments and Collections; Conveyancing. A choice list of City and Suburban Property for sale. Representing Ætna and Hartford, of Hartford, Conn.; Western Assurance, Toronto; Firemen's Fund (Marine), San Francisco; Travellers' Life and Accident, Hartford. Correspondence solicited. sep26

MARKETS.

QUEEN'S MARKET,

L. GOODACRE,

Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

PHYSICIANS.

DRS. HALL & HALL,

PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND ACCOUCHEURS.

Special attention to Throat, Chest and Skin. J. L. HALL, M.D., C.M. Eye and Ear. T. S. HALL, M.D., C.M. OFFICE—Trutch Block, Douglas street. Consultation free.

REAL ESTATE.

JOHN J. AUSTIN,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated, Town and Country Property for sale. Office Bastion street, next to Bank of British Columbia, Victoria. P. O. Box 50.

LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Purchase, sell and lease property, collect rents, make loans on mortgage and transact all business relating to real estate. Maps showing the various districts on the Island and Mainland, the situation of desirable City Lots, Homesteads, Gardening and Farm Lands can be consulted at their office. feb13

ARCHITECT, Etc.

THOS C. SORBY,

ARCHITECT,

McDonald's Block, Bastion Square, Victoria. Saturday at Vancouver. apr16 3mo

E. H. FISHER,

ARCHITECT,

Spencer's Arcade, Government street, Victoria, B. C. P. O. Box

JOHN TEAGUE,

ARCHITECT,

Government street, Victoria, British Columbia.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

G. HARGREAVES,

(CIVIL ENGINEER, LAND SURVEYOR AND ARCH

DORMANT WEALTH

Spallumcheen and Okanagan District--Its Possibilities.

An Area of Rich Land Inviting the Husbandman.

The S. & O. Railway an Imperative Necessity.

Evidence of the Great Fertility of the Soil.

It is now seven years since the building of the Canadian Pacific railway was began, during which time it might have been expected that whatever resources the province contained, agriculturally, would have been more fully understood and developed. Attention, however, has been directed chiefly to the development of city property, with such results as the city of Vancouver, and substantial and costly improvements both in New Westminster and Victoria. Capital in fact has confined itself exclusively to the coast. Considering that whatever boom these cities may have been undergoing is the direct consequence of the completion of the C. P. railway, the question which now presents itself is, what are these cities going to do when the force of railway influence is spent? Vancouver is now living practically on its own fat. The railway has done for it about all it can do. The vitality which urged this town to the tremendous growth of the last year will soon be exhausted, and it must look to other than merely railway sources for nutriment.

THE INTERIOR,

vast as it is in extent, and which should be a feeder of Vancouver, has made no appreciable progress in the way of developing industries which promote the growth of cities, nor is it at all likely that any material change will transpire for some time to come. It is worth while, perhaps, to inquire into the causes other than the mania for town lots which have operated against the growth of the interior. First the topography of B. C. has a somewhat repellant aspect, and secondly, among British Columbians themselves there is an element of scepticism as to whether the country really has any resources. A third and cogent reason may be offered, to wit, that stock raising localities are never progressive in the modern application of the term, and indeed it is contrary to the canons of stock raising to encourage emigration, inasmuch as the consequence would be to circumscribe stock ranges, which under existing conditions are practically boundless. When

THE SPIRIT OF PROGRESS

is opposed by the forces just described, any opposition tending to an improved condition of things is generally futile. It is not because men are selfish—it is not because stockmen are really averse to progression—it is the effect of the confinement of the faculties to individual affairs to the exclusion of aught else. Habit is strong, and the individual who for years has confined his energies to the development of a single idea, experiences but slight appreciation of projects not particularly affecting himself. Isolation confirms prejudices, notions become realities, and in dealing with such men nothing short of a thunder clap has any effect. At all events the fact of a repellant topography, a sceptical population, reinforced by stock interests indifferent, if not hostile, to progress outside of their own particular vocation, to which we may add the influences of habit, have had the effect of inducing opposition to every scheme for agricultural development thus far proposed. The local house, it is true, passed a bill subsidizing the Shuswap and Okanagan railway, but the measure was perfunctory—the acquiescence of a sceptical legislature to the demand of a small but energetic constituency. As might have been expected, the Dominion Government, already tired of donating money to railway schemes, took advantage of ligislative lukewarmness and declined furnish the funds necessary to bring the project to a consummation. As the failure of the government to furnish aid to

THE SHUSWAP AND OKANAGAN RAILWAY

scheme has provoked considerable discussion, not to say profound disappointment in interested quarters, and as the districts the proposed railway would develope are but imperfectly understood, except through the medium of engineers' reports, a species of literature as unfamiliar to the general public as the litany, we have made it a point to visit the so-styled *terra incognita* called Spallumcheen to judge for ourselves. The district of Spallumcheen begins nominally at Sicamouse, a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway. Sicamouse is picturesque, but not agricultural. Not until the head of Mara Lake is reached, ten miles away, does the country assume features susceptible of cultivation on a scale worth mentioning. Here, on both banks of the Spallumcheen river (which by the way empties into Mara lake at this point) do we find land, timbered for the most part, but fertile, with a congenial climate admitting of the cultivation of the choicest fruits. From the mouth of the Spallumcheen to Enderby, a distance of twenty odd miles, the character of the country remains about the same, improving if anything. The trend of the valley is almost due south. At Enderby the river turns abruptly to the eastward, and soon is lost among the mountains. Enderby, or Spallumcheen Landing as it is better known, is the head of navigation of the Spallumcheen, and as regards the transaction of business is the most important town in the district. Enderby comprises a hotel, a store, two blacksmith shops, two livery stables, three large warehouses with dwelling houses, making a total of 25 buildings altogether. The principal feature of Enderby is

THE COLUMBIA RIVER FLOUR MILL.

This magnificent institution is the only one of its kind in the province, and its capacity is 75 barrels a day. The mill has been in operation scarcely three months, and yet orders are coming in beyond all expectation, the problem being transportation to Sicamouse. Mr. Lawes, the manager of the mill, speaking of a railway to facilitate transportation, offers to guarantee any company as a feature of freight ten thousand tons a year. Continuing a southward course from Enderby the Spallumcheen valley widens out to a distance of about four miles, presenting to view as fine a body of farming land as can well be imagined. The soil is a rich black loam, with a substratum of clay. The valley with its tributaries contains 27,000 acres. As compared with wheat growing localities south of the 49th parallel, Spallumcheen unquestionably offers superior advantages.

THE YIELD TO THE ACRE

is greater than in Oregon, while the quality of the wheat, according to good milling authority, is unsurpassed. The latest returns of the wheat yield of the valley show an average of 33½ bushels to the acre. The bench lands in the vicinity of Okanagan lake, hitherto supposed worthless except for grazing purposes, like the foot hills of California, have become valuable for cereal raising. Quoting A. S. Farwell's report on the proposed Shuswap and Okanagan railway, Mr. Price Ellison raised on a bench 300 feet above Okanagan lake, 31 bushels of wheat to the acre, while in the instance of Messrs. Lemieux and Hebert, 25 bushels to the acre were raised at an elevation of 500 feet. These examples practically refute the assertions of the opponents of the railway that these bench lands are worthless, and in fact it is not difficult to believe that for diversified farming bench lands offer superior advantages over low lands. There is a section of country but little known except to the nomadic stock man and occasional hunter, which we must not omit to mention. We refer to

SALMON ARM

and outlying valleys. The traveler by rail, nor yet one by stage, would never dream that between Shuswap lake and Spallumcheen valley there was a country large enough and fertile enough to induce one hundred persons to settle upon, and yet such has been the case. Within the last year one hundred persons have settled in this unknown region. Following the Spallumcheen river in its easterly course from Enderby, we come upon more land open for settlement, and in fact fourteen persons have already located farms there. Numerically speaking, such information appears trivial, but it is suggestive nevertheless, as we infer therefrom that under proper conditions of transportation a country sparsely settled would soon fill with population. Of the farms near Enderby which strike the sight-seer as splendid samples of man's resolution and energy, that of

MESSRS. LUMBY AND BENNETT

is the most conspicuous. This farm comprises 1500 acres of arable land and contains nearly fifteen miles of fencing. Messrs. Lumby and Bennett this year harvested 500 acres of wheat, and their sales to the Columbia Milling Company amounted to $6000. Space does not permit me to dilate upon the experiences of Messrs. L. and B., as Spallumcheen farmers. They settled in the valley years ago. Their experiences the first winter would have disheartened men of less nerve, for their principal bill of fare was dried salmon, a good enough diet for aborigines but rather monotonous for Anglo-Saxons. However, these gentlemen persisted in the belief that Spallumcheen had a silver lining, and now to-day they have one of the best appointed ranches in the valley. Lansdowne, situated seven miles from Enderby, is pleasantly located, and consists of one hotel, two stores, a tin shop, and other establishments, embodying boot and wagon making, a harness and blacksmith shop, and several private residences. A public hall and church, both built by subscription, are the other features of the place, to which may be added a jail. Further southward, still in Okanagan, we discover

THE TOWN OF VERNON,

named after the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works of this province. This town is delightfully situated at the confluence of two streams. Mr. Girouard's magnificent orchard is hard by, imparting to the scene Arcadian effects, and at the same time offering substantial proofs of the fruitfulness of the country. Vernon supports two large hotels, the Centreville, kept by Mr. Eastwood, and the Victoria, kept by Mr. Christian. Both houses are well conducted. The mercantile interests are represented by Messrs. Megan and Cameron, and the H. B. Co., respectively. Mr. Dewdney, Government Agent, resides at Vernon. Four miles distant from Vernon is Okanagan Lake, a magnificent sheet of water 100 miles long, extending to the W. T. line. Okanagan Lake will be the southern terminus of the proposed S. & O. R. Thus it will be seen that with 50 miles of railway from Sicamouse to Okanagan Lake

150 MILES OF COUNTRY

is opened up and the transportation of produce made speedy and cheap to the markets of the province. From Vernon we strike Cold Stream Valley, a tract 30 miles long by three wide, and containing about 40,000 acres of arable lands. Lateral valleys intersect with Cold Stream Valley, affording timber and open lands. The wagon road to Cherry Creek passes through Cold Stream Valley. According to the estimates of Mr. Coryell, Government Engineer, Cherry Creek Valley contains 16,000 acres of good land, which taken in connection with the mining industry now being developed there makes it a valuable tributary of a railway line. From Vernon to the Mission is 15 miles. This valley contains upwards of 40,000 acres of arable land, and it is distinguished besides for its excellent fruit. The Catholic mission is established here. Mr. Eli Lequim is the principal farmer of this locality, and with the versatility characteristic of the pioneer manages in connection with his farm an hotel and flour mill.

THE OKANAGAN DISTRICT

is incontestibly just what it is represented to be, a fertile area with moisture sufficient to produce without irrigation and peculiarly adapted to horticulture. Remote from market no farm produce has ever been exported since the date of its settlement. This is a locality capable of supplying homes to thousands of people, and of a productiveness equal to the task of supplying B. C. with its bread and butter, vegetables and fruit. Its remoteness from market, however, precludes the opportunity for profitable farming except by cheap and rapid transportation, such as is afforded by a railway. Instead of supplying British Columbia as it might with flour, vegetables, &c., and thereby becoming populous, beautiful and wealthy, it remains solitary, cheerless, isolated, the home of the cowboy, and the occasional haunt of the British tourist. With the completion, and in fact before the completion of the Canadian Pacific, the question of a railway connecting the Okanagan Lake with the C. P. at Sicamouse was discussed, and its practicability demonstrated. Of those who actively interested themselves in the proposed railway none were more conspicuous than Mr. M. Lumby, whose farm in Spallumcheen we have briefly described. Although Mr. Lumby, by reason of his proximity to the head of navigation, was least interested in railway projects, he thoroughly comprehended

THE BENEFITS ACCRUING

in the way of speedy settlement of vacant lands, and increased land values, and with characteristic energy applied himself to the task of converting politicians and capitalists to his way of thinking. He soon discovered that he had a job on his hands. His scheme not only was regarded chimerical, but the effect of mania superinduced by the contiguity of the C. P. R. The enemies of the road were all stricken with economic gripes, and their veracity became seriously impaired. They affirmed that the grain capacity of the region to be developed was limited to 600 tons yearly. Mr. Lumby, however soon demonstrated that the 600 ton statement was either the result of gross ignorance or an inherent relationship to Ananias. Mr. Lumby, himself, that year had raised 500 tons, and it was scarcely probable that his crop represented half the valley's. To quote Mr. Lumby's report to the Provincial Board of Directors of the proposed S. & O., year 1884: Messrs. Clinton & Murray threshed 208 tons from 165 acres, Mr. Graham, 108 tons from 65 acres, Mr. F. Young, 99 tons from 64 acres, Mr. O'Keefer, 108 tons from 60 acres, Mr. Fortune, 75 tons from 60 acres, Mr. Furstenau, 102 tons from 85 acres.

THE AGGREGATE TONNAGE

raised by these six individuals, it will be seen was 700 tons upon 499 acres, giving an average to the acre of 46 bushels. Next comes Mr. G. A. Keefer's report, relating to acreage. That gentleman assumed that in Spallumcheen and Okanagan valleys, not to mention outlying lands, there was 50,000 acres capable of immediate cultivation. Now let us suppose that the proper conditions of transportation were fulfilled, or in other words that the Shuswap and Okanagan was in operation. Unquestionably the quantity of land named by Mr. Keefer would be cultivated. Fifty thousand acres, allowing a yield of 30 bushels to the acre, means 1,500,000 bushels, which, having a cash value of 70 cents per bushel, is just $1,000,000, a nice little sum to be distributed in Spallumcheen and Okanagan. But we will not stop here. Mr. Keefer's report was an underestimate, for according to Mr. Farwell's report, the report as he himself confessed of a man prejudiced against the locality he was sent to survey, 305,760 acres are pronounced capable of cultivation. We will now proceed to do a little more figuring. We will suppose 305,760 acres under cultivation, or to make the figuring easier we will put the number of acres at 300,000, and we will moreover suppose the average yield to be 20 bushels to the acre. This gives us 6,000,000 bushels, which, raised at 70 cents a bushels, is worth

OVER $4,000,000.

Six million bushels of wheat is equivalent to 180,000 tons. Now, if we deduct from 180,000 tons 600 tons, we have remaining 179,400 tons, which shows pretty conclusively that somebody has blundered. Of course we do not pretend to say that this quantity of land would be cultivated immediately on the completion of the railway, nor do we pretend to say that five years would be sufficient for the utilization of so much territory. We give these figures as showing ultimate results and as a sample of guess work or deliberate attempt to mislead employed by the opponents of the Shuswap and Okanagan railway. Further comment, however, to use a hackneyed phrase, is superfluous. It is sufficient to know that now that Spallumcheen and Okanagan are being understood, a sentiment is growing on all sides favorable to the projected railway, and it is hardly probable that in the face of so much justification that the Government will still persist in withholding its aid.

SPALLUMCHEEN AND OKANAGAN

are mere dots on the broad surface of British Columbia. Nevertheless the range of their possibilities, agriculturally and horticulturally, has an importance sufficient to invite the consideration of the Dominion Government, and in case of the failure of that Government to assist a project not only essential to the localities mentioned but necessary as a feeder to the C. P. R., it is manifestly to the interest of this province to undertake the building of the road at its own expense. We have already given reasons showing that the continued prosperity of the coast cities depend on the development of the interior, and as an experimental move the S. and O. railway appears the safest and the most consistent with common sense. Let none of the growing towns of the coast deceive themselves for a moment with the idea that the C. P. R. is sufficient of itself to furnish the financial pap inseparable to further prosperity. The dull times Oregon and Washington Territory experienced were due to the non-development of the country. Inspired by the railway, Portland and Seattle grew too fast. The withdrawal of railway coin induced stagnation. The development of agricultural interests, however, have again placed these cities on their feet. The coast cities of this province must undergo a like fate, unless, profiting by Portland's experience, energetic steps are taken to make every valley as well as every hill a source of revenue.

IRVING.

THE DYING YEAR.

The old year dies! Of this be sure,
The old leaves rot beneath the snow,
The old skies falter from the blow
Dealt by the heavens that shall endure
When sky and leaf together go.

And some are glad and some are grieved,
Much as when some poor mortal dies;
The first sensation of surprise
Is lost in sobs of his bereaved,
Or cold relief with dry-dust eyes:

That view his coffin absently,
And wonders first how much it cost,
And next, how came his fortune lost,
And how will live his family,
And how he looked when he was crost.

But tears—no, no—they only surge
From those who knew him. They were few;
He had his faults; he seldom knew
The thing to say, condemn or urge;
'Tis better he has gone from view.

So neither do we weep—God knows,
We have but little time for tears!
A time for hopes, a time for fears,
A time for strife, a time for woes
We have—but hardly time for tears.

O it were good, and it were sweet,
If we could weep our fill somewhere,
In other world, in purer air,
Perhaps in heaven's golden street,
Perhaps upon its crystal stair!

For "power and leave to weep" shall be
The golden city's legend dear;
Though wiped away be every tear,
First for a season shall flow free
The floods that leave the vision clear!

So if we could we would, Old Year,
Conjure a tear up when you go,
And pace in solemn order slow
Behind your gray and cloud-borne bier,
Draped with the wan and fluttering snow.

Yet what is it, this year we miss?
An arbitrary thing, a mark,
A rapid writing in the dark,
Dead wire, that with a futile hiss
Strikes back no single answering spark.

There is no year, we dream and say,
Again, no year, we say and dream,
And dumbly note the frozen stream,
And note the bird on barren spray,
And note the cold, yet bright sunbeam.

We quarrel with the times and hours,
The year should end—we say—when come
The last long rolls of March's drum,
And too—we say—with grass and flowers
Should rise the New Year, like to some.

Gay, antique goddess, ever young,
With pallid shoulders touched with rose,
Firm waist that mystic zones enclose,
White feet from rosiery emerging,
Her raiment—that the high gods chose.

And yet the poet, born to preach
With yearning for his human kind,
His verse but sermon undefined,
Will fail in what he means to teach,
If he proclaim not, high designed.

The Old Year dies! It is enough!
And he has won, for eyes grow dim
As passeth slow his pageant grim,
And pity a hand both fair and rough
Still wipe away a tear for him—

For him, and for the wasted hours,
The sinful days, the moments weak,
The words we did or did not speak,
The seeds that crowded out our flowers,
The blessings that we did not seek!

Tomb and Headstone, Monuments, in Marble, imported and local Granite, Mantle pieces and Wash Stands in Marble, artistically executed, and at reasonable rates, at George Rudge's Marble Works, Douglas street, Victoria. Call and see specimens of work.

CITY OF NANAIMO.

The Coal Centre of British Columbia.

Agricultural Resources of the District.

A Year of Disasters--Building Operations.

Progress of the City and Improvements.

Nanaimo, on the East coast of the picturesque Gulf of Georgia, is the great coal centre of British Columbia. Lying in its twin harbors are to be seen all the year round large ocean-going vessels, loading and awaiting cargoes of the lustrous black diamonds which constitute Nanaimo's wealth. The coal product of Nanaimo cannot be surpassed in quality on the Pacific Coast, and the quantity may rightly be said to be illimitable. The coal fields extend the whole length of the district, and the value is really noncomputable. There are three companies working the veins that are opened, and there are others known to be waiting only for capital to open them up and make them productive instead of nonproductive as at present. The growth of coal consuming centres will augment the demand for our natural product, and materially help in the solid advancement of the town and suburbs. The growth of the district has been steady, yet slower than would have been expected, seeing that this year closed the pre-emption of railway lands on the East Coast and within the railway belt. The belt is not entirely wanting in fine alder groves, more or less limited, and low swamp lands abound in the valleys and around the prettily dotted lakes of Vancouver, and it is only for sants of a more energetic system of diffusing information relative to the available lands surrounding this city. There appears to have been a studied neglect of the available farming lands. It is not unfrequent that some old moss-back who has spent years in town, and been as far as from the post office to the grave yard, will commence to detail, free gratis, his extensive knowledge of the district, and wind up with a tirade of abuse on the unproductive nature of the soil, its total unfitness for any profitable cultivation, the dead certainty of absolute bankruptcy to all and every person foolish enough to attempt to gain a livelihood from mother earth in the wild wilderness of woods. But strange it is, as a fiction, that most all who have, during the past ten years, taken up claims, now possess a moderately comfortable home and vehicles to go to and from town at their pleasure. One great obstacle has been the lack of ingress to our back country. Visitors travel on the country roads, which have been cut along the gravel ridges, as such ridges are most suitable for road making, and leave with an unfavorable impression upon the apparent aridity of the soil, while a knowledge of this fact would lead them to extend their visits into the pretty dales right and left.

The year of jubilee has nearly waned, and all, young and old, are looking forward in great expectation to the new year. The past year to Nanaimo has one that will be long remembered. To Nanaimo it has not been a year of jubilee, but a year of sadness, gloom and trial. It will be a year that will remind us of that terrible 3rd of May, when the dull, low sound accompanying that fatal ignition, which with lightning rapidity cast a gloom darker than midnight over this place, and without forewarning left us 150 corpses to delve out of the deep, dark caverns of earth, in place of husbands, fathers, brothers and friends, sounded in our ears. The spring time, with all its bright hopes, its sunny visions, and prospective flowers, has passed for ever. Summer, with its beauties and pleasures, has slowly passed away. Golden autumn, with her rich store of fruits, has marched surely and relentlessly into the past. And now winter has mounted the throne of ice-bound spangles, and cold black winds occasionally force us to retreat to the once cheerful fireside, and watch the snowy fleeces floating down upon the cold ground, bringing back to us the sad thought that even yet fathers, husbands and brothers lie cold and still in the place where the effects of our great calamity laid them low.

After months of struggling, Nanaimo began to gain to a certain extent some of its wonted activity, and trade began to guide tall-masted ships in goodly numbers to our harbor, when most unfortunately the backbone of the old V. Coal Company's Southfield mine was set on fire, and the coward who, accidently or otherwise, lit the flame abandoned the men in the backworks to pot-luck. The diel tak' the strangers. The mine was thrown idle and an heavy expense incurred in saving it from destruction, which in all human probability could have been all prevented if the least attempt had been timely made to do so. Truely, 1887, has been a bad year for Nanaimo, from January to December. We hope that our darkest day has passed, and that the bright sunshine of prosperity is about to break asunder the dark clouds that have hung so sadly and disastrously upon the city, her prospects and progression during the present closing year.

We have had some few land marks bewn during the year that show some proof of advancement—notably a new Court House, such as it is, a wooden structure crossbred from a sawmill boarding house and a Chinese pagoda.

Mr. A. Henderson has erected on the adjacent lot a nice two-story brick building, two stores on the ground floor substantially faced with our beautifully dressed sandstone facings, and making Front street look like a substantial thoroughfare. It is rumored that another new brick building will be placed there also next spring.

Messrs. E. Pimbury & Co. have in course of erection on Commercial street, a large two story brick building, which will be quite an ornament to that part of the town when finished, which it will be early next year. It will be ornamented with artistic zinc facing of elaborate design.

A few substantial houses have gone up during the past few months, yet on the whole the building trade has been dull, owing no doubt to the sad calamity of the past year, as well as to the non-advancement of property as a whole from inherent causes. There have been several inaugurations of new works during the year. The gas works has got fairly in full go, also the water works company have nearly completed the laying of the mains through the town. The latter has been under the control of an experienced workman, S. Stevens, who has energetically pushed the work to its present status. It is hoped the company will soon be able to send in a liberal supply of *aqua pura*.

And let us hope that the coming year may also bestow upon us a most gracious supply of prosperity and happiness, and let us all welcome 1888, determined to do all in our power, individually, to make it a year of joy and pleasure. Wishing all a Merry Christmas and Happy New Year.

A.

Gareshe, Green & Co.
BANKERS
GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN GOLD, SILVER and U. S. currency. Interest paid on the same on time deposits.

Gold Dust and U. S. Currency Purchased at highest market rates.

Sight Drafts and Telegraph Transfers San Francisco, New York and Canada.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON, Available in all parts of Europe, England, Ireland and Scotland.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued on the principal Cities of the United States, Canada and Europe.

Agents for Wells, Fargo & Co.

CHAS. HAYWARD,
Funeral Director
and Embalmer.
Broughton Street, Victoria.

E. C. GOULDING,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c.,
Of Manitoba. Late with Fred. McKenzie, Q. C., of Winnipeg. Hastings street, opposite Post Office. ap5

CANADIAN PACIFIC Navigation Co.
(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 9.
Taking effect November 1, 1887.

Burrard Inlet Route
VICTORIA TO
Vancouver and Moodyville,
Daily except Monday, at 8 o'clock.
Vancouver to Victoria,
Daily except Monday, at 12:30 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. Railway train.

New Westminster Route.
LEAVE VICTORIA
For New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island,
Tuesday, at 9 o'clock; Thursday and Sunday at 7 o'clock.
Plumper Pass
Sunday at 7 o'clock.
Leaves New Westminst'r for Victoria
Monday at 13 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m.
For Plumper Pass,
Monday, at 13 o'clock.
Steamers for Chilliwhack and way landings leave New Westminster every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

Barclay Sound Route.
Steamer Maude Leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound Ports Dec. 20.
The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, GEN. AGENT. JOHN IRVING, MANAGER.

Steamer "Rainbow."
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
THE STEAMER RAINBOW, CAPT. CAVIN, will sail
FOR NEW WESTMINSTER AND WAY PORTS
On Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday Mornings at 7 o'clock.
Returning, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday.
For particulars, apply to
oct21 TURNER BEETON & CO.

Oceanic Steamship Company.
Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails.
WILL LEAVE the Company's Wharf, Folsom Street, San Francisco, California, for
AUCKLAND AND SYDNEY,
WITHOUT CHANGE
THE MAGNIFICENT 3000 TON Iron Steamer
ALAMEDA,
Dec. 16.....at 2 p. m.
Or immediately on arrival of the English mails.
FOR HONOLULU,
The magnificent steamer "Australia," Dec. 6.
For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market St. JOHN D. SPRECKELS & BROS.
327 Market Street, San Francisco, California.
nov26

PACIFIC Mail Steamship Co
COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail for
Hongkong, via Yokohama
City of Peking.....Dec. 10
City of Sydney.....Dec. 31
For New York via Mexico, Central America and Panama.
Steamers will sail 5th, 18th and 25th of each month at 10 a. m. for ports of call. See San Francisco papers.
WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., Gen. Agents. San Francisco.
aug 4

Dr Vanmonicear
132, 134, Third St. Portland, Oregon.
Young, middle-aged and old, single or married men, and all who suffer from Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility Spermatorrhea, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Failing memory, Weak Eyes, Lack of energy, Impediments to Marriage; also, Blood and Skin Diseases Syphillis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture—receive searching treatment and prompt relief. Both Sexes consult confidentially. novl D&W

Canadian Pacific Railway.
OUR NATIONAL HIGHWAY
Shortest, Quickest,
AND IN EVERY RESPECT,
THE BEST ROUTE,
TO
Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Halifax, Portland, New York, Boston, St. Paul & Chicago.
Daily Solid Through Trains
FROM
VANCOUVER TO MONTREAL.
NO CHANGE OF CARS.
Through Second-class Sleepers
FREE OF CHARGE.
LOWEST RATES
Remember our Scenery is without exception the Grandest in the World. You pass through an ever-changing Panorama of Mountains, Lakes, Rivers, Canyons and Glaciers—Prairies—delighting every one who has travelled over the Canadian Pacific Railway.
When going East, purchase Tickets by this Line.
Mark and Consign your Freight via C. P. Railway. Lowest Rates. No Transfers.
STEAMERS OF THE
Canadian Pacific Navigation Company
Leave the H. R. wharf daily (except Sunday) at 2 a. m., making close connections with all through trains.
For Tickets, Sleeping Car Berths, and further information, apply at the City Ticket Office, Government Street.
W. D. HUGHES, Acting Agent.
D. E. BROWN, Dist. F. and Pass. Ag't, Vancouver.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo RAILROAD.
Winter Arrangement.
TIME TABLE No. 5
To take effect at 9:01 a.m. on Thursday, Dec. 1st, 1887.
Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

| Going North. READ DOWN. | | |

INCIDENTS OF '58.

Discovery of Gold on the Fraser and in Cariboo.

Reminiscences of the Pioneer Miners of '58 and '62.

Up the Fraser to Yale—Indian Characteristics.

Amusing Anecdotes—Lord's Prayer in Chinook, &c.

Nearly forty years ago, (in 1848), the employees of the Hudson Bay Company, under the auspices of James Douglas, Roderick Finlayson, Charles Lewis and A. Lee Lewis, settled in Victoria, V. I., B. C. They were subsequently joined by the French Canadian voyageurs from Hudson Bay and the Red River settlements.

Nearly thirty years ago, (in 1858), there occurred the great rush to Victoria, *en route* for the Fraser River gold diggings. The city was quickly populated (mostly by the gender male) from all parts of the world. Only those who came in that year, or subsequently in the rush of '62, can properly realize or fully appreciate the many changes, of faces, times and places now observable. All the available places within and outside of the present city limits were dotted, and, in places, covered with tents, brush-houses and frame shanties. With the influx of population, it would only be natural to expect an enhancement in values of real estate; but no, the invariable price of fifty dollars for a full sized lot was maintained until June. But in July of the same year, thousands took the place of hundreds, and the boom in real estate was very lively and most exciting. The weather, as usual at that time of the year, was delightful, and the encamped miners, who were waiting news and the river falling, suffered no inconvenience, although impatient of the delay.

The cost of living was naturally high, but the prices of provisions were kept in check by the commendable and unvarying policy pursued by the H. B. Co. Whatcom, on the American side, it was thought by many, would eclipse Victoria; but the unfortunate death of a mule—(whereby hangs a tale)—left that embryo city in the shade as an *entrepot*.

Old-timers will recall the familiar cry of "Oh, Joe!" which was heard every evening, and at intervals during the night, from the occupants of the tents in the ravines, roads and streets, extending from James' Bay to beyond Finlayson's Bridge—a prolonged "Oh" and a snapped off "Joe."—but few know the origin of this peculiar call or cry. It happened in the California diggings that an old miner, returning to camp from a whiskey tussle, in which he had been worsted, fell into an old and dry shaft, and being unable to extricate himself, shouted for his partner "Joe" to help him out. But, although his cry was heard during the night and till morning, his partner and the boys thought it best to let him remain and sober off. The moral, or application, of the ejaculatory "Oh, Joe!" to the miners at Victoria, or subsequently on the Fraser, was never explained, and certainly not justifiable, for the boys were good—perhaps from necessity—and did not fall into old dry shafts for obvious reasons. Whiskey was scarce, (or the wherewithal to procure it,) and there were no old dry shafts.

Off for Fraser! The river is falling, and away steams the old propeller Otter, ladened heavily with freight and crowded with human passengers. In due time the captain calls from the pilot house, "stop her," and the word is passed from the wheel to the engineer's hatchway. (The Otter had no bells, and many a joke was played on the officers by the boys crying, "go ahead," "half speed," "stop her.") At the Sandheads—mouth of the Fraser—passengers and freight were transferred to the sternwheel steamer Umatilla, thence proceeding to Langley, at which place miners certificates were issued to all going up the river, irrespective of calling or nationality—price five dollars each.

Fort Langley (or Derby) derived its name from the H. B. Co.'s fort and store a mile below at old Langley on the spit. Here in November, '58, the town lots were sold by order of the government, realizing from one hundred to one thousand dollars each, according to location. The purchasers relied upon official representations that "Derby" should be the port of entry, etc.; but in May, '59, purchasers of Derby lots were allowed to apply the sums invested to the changed town site, New Westminster, some miles below, by order of the government. Lieut. Colonel Moody was then in charge of the civil engineers, acting under Governor James Douglas. Derby was allowed to resume its primitive name and position as an Indian rancherie and prolific cranberry patch.

Rapidly the stern wheel revolves, yet slowly the Umatilla steamed her way up the winding river, against a five mile current, stopping occasionally at mosquito infested Indian rancheries and wood piles, till at length the mouth of the Harrison is reached. Here the clear deep emerald green mixes with the grey murky water of the turbulent Fraser, and here the steamer discharges freight and lands passengers, mostly road builders, for the Douglas-Lillooet trail which was being cut by the government.

Off again, and in twenty-four hours the prettily located town of Fort Hope (on the left bank of the Fraser) is reached. At that time Hope was the head of steamboat navigation, or at least as far as the steamers would venture, and became a town of considerable importance. Beautifully located upon a plateau some twenty feet above high water mark; north of the town runs the serpentine Coquenalla river, and south the romantic Putah creek, whilst a magnificent background is formed by the Hope mountain, its peaks snow-creasted till July.

In passing it may be noted that the somewhat celebrated "Eureka" silver mine is located in this mountain, and the ore taken out compares favorably with the silver chlorides of eastern Nevada. It has been thoroughly tested and in sufficient quantities to prove beyond peradventure the truth of the comparison, but why the mine is not being worked by the owners is a case of *quien sabe*. Rumor points to unassessable stock as the apathetic cause; if so, those who are now forming quartz mining companies should govern themselves accordingly and see that all interested sign the articles of incorporation, under the limited liability act. Certes in California or Nevada Hope Mountain would have been literally honeycombed ere this.

Here also is located the H. B. Co.'s fort and stores, with surrounding enclosures for protection against the Indians, (no longer needed). From Hope there is a road to the Similkameen and Okanagan districts; here also is the terminus of the celebrated Brigade trail, over which the company's fur traders annually packed their valuable freights.

In July, '58, the Umatilla went up as far as Yale, the falls of Spuzzum obstructing further progress. The steamer Williamette also tried it, but neither ever again ventured up to Yale, the captains declaring the river to be too dangerous for steamboat navigation. But in April, 1860, the citizens of Yale formed a company, subscribed sufficient capital and had the stern-wheel steamer Fort Yale built at Victoria. She made the trip successfully, and other steamers came after, thus proving, first, that the river could be navigated by steamboats; second, the pluck and indomitable energy of Yale's people; and third, established Yale as *the* head of steamer navigation. The names of the incorporators of the Yale Steam Navigation Company should accompany this allusion to the accomplishment of its object. Directors, Messrs. J. C. Beedy, A. C. Elliott, H. Nelson, Wm. Power and John Kurtz. The last named gentleman was chairman of the board; Hugh Nelson, (now the worthy Lieut.-Governor of the province) secretary; E. H. Saunders, treasurer.

How the recollections come crowding thick and fast as names and deeds are recalled! How the first impression of the majestically grand and awfully sublime scenery along the Fraser, as seen from the deck of a steamer or in the Siwash canoe, from the low swampy estuaries below Langley to the cloud-kissing peaks of Yale, still linger, and indeed never can be obliterated from the tablets of memory. But a truce to moralizing and dreaming, or we shall never get to Cariboo, the modern Ophir, albeit we have yet three years before us, writing from the days of '58.

During the early summer months of that year an Indian war seemed imminent at Yale and on the bars below. At sunrise one morning the miners, who encamped at Hope waiting for canoes, were startled with a peremptory demand for ammunition. Several parties refused to give up their powder and their refusal came very near causing trouble. The explanation was given that the ammunition was required at Yale immediately, and that they—the men demanding it—were a committee sent from there for it. Everything was done by meetings and committees in those days. Fortunately a direct conflict was averted, the Indians being overawed by superior numbers and weapons. Tradition has it that the Indians were encamped in formidable numbers on the left bank in the canyons of the Fraser, below Spuzzum, whilst the white men were on the right, or Yale side. A young Indian buck stood upon a projecting rock and defied the miners to come over. One of the latter had a Henry's rifle with a telescopic sight. Taking a good rest and deliberate aim, Mr. Siwash felt suddenly called upon to join the tribe in the happy hunting ground beyond. This virtually closed the war. Their primitive guns could not cope with the superior weapons in the hands of the Boston men. The story of the elongated, brass-buttoned, flint lock, muzzle-loading guns, which it is said were made long for trading purposes—i. e., piling up skins the full length of the weapon—has been oft repeated to newcomers and has grown to be an old and threadbare chestnut.

Paddling, pushing, poleing and pulling a large canoe, or, worse yet, a whale boat, heavily freighted and overcrowded with passengers, from Hope to Yale, was not as pleasant as sitting in the cabin of the Rithet or riding in a Pullman car. So also in regard to time. Fourteen hours were considered good for as many miles, not to speak of the risk and danger unavoidable in crossing and recrossing the river to avoid the most threatening rifles, notably at Emory's and Hill's bar, Hell Gate and Yale. From the miners at work with rockers on the bars came one continuous cry, "Go back, Oh! Joe," which at last became rather monotonously disheartening to the up-river bound voyageurs.

The town of Fort Yale is picturesquely located on the right bank of the Fraser, completely surrounded by mountains, some of which are snow-capped during the entire year. It is only, or rather was only, accessible over these mountain summits, or by the river. The beach was covered with tents, brush and shake houses, and presented a most animated scene. Very many who were disappointed in not at once being able to find rich bar and placer diggings, made preparations to return before the depleted treasury became entirely exhausted. The history of the influx and exodus has been told and written, and the cry of "Go back! Oh! Joe," was only too willingly obeyed and echoed back to the working miners whom they passed on their way down with the stream. Poor fellows! the danger in going down was in many places worse that in ascending. The riffles, eddys and whirlpools, ordinarily requiring the greatest of caution, became to inexperienced men doubly dangerous. Floating trees have been seen to disappear in the whirls and afterwards were thrown up divested of foliage, limbs and bark. Even crossing the Gulf of Georgia, or skirting the island shore with whaleboats or canoes, were better done under the guidance of Indian pilots, who knew the sheltering coves and the portents of coming storms.

Those miners and traders who remained did somewhat better. The still falling river exposed new and auriferous bars and benches. The mountain trail led to Spuzzum, and a rope ferry enabled them to cross the river, thus avoiding the rock bluffs where now the railway track is laid.

The old residents of Yale will recall with pleasure the recollections of many happy days spent in boating, fishing, and pic-nic excursions during the long summer days and delightful evenings; even the long snappy winter, with the Frazer frozen and all intercourse with Victoria cut off for weeks at a time, with music, songs and dances passed merrily along. And then the practical, innocent, jokes that were perpetrated. The mysterious initiation of candidates in the Order of the Great Lonhee; spiritual seances and table wrappings, which made one's hair curl; a celebrated case, breach of promise; the Yale brass and string serenading band; the bogus express, which took weeks of preparation and was brought over the ice by an Indian sent down with it; the indignation of parties receiving letters demanding an immediate settlement of accounts; or to suit the case, letters from young ladies to their absent lovers, and so on *ad infinitum*. There was old Griff, the father of practical jokers, who could give and take except once when some one broke fresh eggs into his new silk tile at Ringo's, and as he wiped his face Griff wanted to shoot. Then there was Conger, who had the only book of statistics in the place, fresh from which he would confound his listeners with unanswerable questions. He was a bore. Another, who shall be nameless, had the only copy of Webster's Unabridged, but he came to grief by asking the meaning of an obsolete word when his dictionary was found open on an empty nail keg in his cabin with a marker on the word.

Then we had the experienced packer, who would kindly offer to make blanket packs for men going up the trail and who in opening their rolls at night would find a ten or fourteen pound boulder in the middle, when would ensue a violation of the 3rd Commandment. Even the Siwashes perpetrated a grave joke upon the Celestials, when the latter had their first funeral, a feast for the dead, and innocently left the roast porker—(salmon feed)—at the grave. Needless to add that King George's got away with the Boston Siwashes, as they termed the Chinamen.

To beguile the time an occasional visit to the rancherie above the town was not only amusing but instructive, as illustrating the manners and customs of the natives. The Indians have a natural penchant for gambling, and the stakes were often heavy, the loser retiring with an air of non chalance—*sans chicamen et sans culottes*. The commencement of the Indian fishing season was also an interesting event. Thus, after an incantation and distribution of blanket shreds, the size corresponding with the rank of the recipient, an Indian Virgin (the tyhee's daughter "Emmett") was dipped into the river, and after fasting two days she was fed on the first catch of salmon; but should the fish fail to respond in sufficient numbers, she would be placed in a cage of wickerwork and again with pathetic appeal, in which the old Klootchmen assisted, try to cajole the delectable fish into their nets. When a large salmon was caught the Indians crossed themselves, but not otherwise. "Thankful for small favors" was not orthodox with them. During the winter the Indians lived under ground. (The past tense is used, as they now live in houses of their own construction.) The change from their tents to the circular mole hills was usually inaugurated with feasting and dancing during the first week, day and night. At certain times the Indians would have a grand *passie* mamook, or blanket potlatch. The representatives of nine tribes would assemble in the little canyon, where a stage two hundred feet in length accommodated the tyhees and over two thousand pairs of blankets, besides shawls, calicoes, etc., whilst the plebian Siwashes were squatted upon the flats and surrounding elevation. After some preliminary services, in all of which there is a "similarity of sameness," blankets and other iktas were presented to the old and feeble, conspicuously amongst their old enemies from the Thompson River. The manner of distributing was by throwing blankets amongst a crowd, and when by cutting and slashing with their long knives, one severed a piece, he hastened to lay it at the feet of his klootchman or sweetheart, for which an approving smile or grunt rewarded him.

Nika kumtux klap hiyiu tzum salmon—"I know where you can catch plenty of trout." He was engaged at once, and taking canoe started up creek and commenced fishing, but meeting with indifferent success until the Siwash baited the hooks for him with salmon roe. This he did by fastening the roe with hair pulled from his own head and dexterously twisted on the hooks. The fish at once bit voraciously, and in a few hours an immense number of the tsum (spotted) trout had been landed. Suddenly the Indian stopped baiting the hooks. "Hyack! hyack!" cried the now excited fisherman. "Helo tipso la-tete" was the gutteral response, but not understanding the meaning of "Helo tipso la-tete" he impatiently turned to look at the Indian behind him. He was bald! "Helo tipso" meant—"no more hair on the head" (with which to fasten the bait on). The baldheaded Siwash still lives at Yale, but needless to add his hair has since grown out again.

Allusion has been made to the traces of religous inculcation as evidenced by the Indians making the sign of the cross when a large salmon was caught. In '70 the writer visited the Indian church at Yale, a comfortable, well-built frame house, erected by themselves. Siwash Tom officiated as la plet and recited in a deep sonorous voice the Lord's Prayer in chinook, a copy of which is taken from a dictionary of the Chinook Jargon, published by Hibben & Co.

NESIKA PAPA.

Nesiks papa,	klaksta	mitlite	kopa		
Our father,	who	stayeth	in		
saghalie,	klosh	kopa	nesika	tumtum	
the above,	good	in	our	hearts	[be]
mika nem;	klosh	mika	tyhee	kopa	
thy name;	good	thou	chief	among	
konaway	tilikum;	klosh	mika		
all	people:	good	thy		
tumtum	kopa	illahie,	kahkwa	kopa	
will	upon	earth,	as	in	
saghalie.	Potlatch	konaway	sun		
the above.	Give	every	day		
nesika	muckamuck.	Spose	nesika		
our	food.	If	we		
mamook	mashachie	wake	mike	hyas	
do	ill	[be]	not	though	very
solleks,	pe	spose	klaksta	mashachie	
angry,	and	if	anyone	evil	
kopa	nesika,	wake	nesika	solleks	
towards	us,	not	we	angry	
kopa klaska.		Mash	siah	kopa	nesika
towards them.		Send	away	far from	us
konaway	mashachie.				
all	evil.				

KLOSHE KAKWA.

Good so
or good always.

Pages could be filled with the recital of the many doings, sayings and practical jokes played upon the "innocents abroad"; but as so many of the vendors and buyers are still living it would be treading on delicate ground to give details and mention names. Suffice it that the long winters were smoothed over and the summers made pleasant by the good natured bits of fun and social amusement, the miners finding ample resources within themselves, and harmonizing as a whole.

As before stated, the falls of Spuzzum make further steamboat navigation impracticable, but in whaleboats and canoes a great many made the trip, portaging the falls and bad riffles, but by far the greater number went by the Indian mountain trail, prospecting and locating claims on the auriferous benches, bars and hill sides, noticeably at Boston Bar, Yankee Flat, now North Bend, where quite a neat little town was built. Good placers were also found at Nicaragua Slide and China Bar.

In September, '59, the first freight boat left Yale via the canyons for the Forks of the Thompson and Fraser rivers. Subsequently, and in illustration of the hazardous venture, a boat was lost on long portage, near Boston Bar. Two white men, Ed. Bullen and Dutch Jack, and twelve Indians went down with her, and not a vestige of one of them has ever been seen.

Reaching Lytton (at the forks), where quite a busy town of that name had already its main street built up in a substantial manner, large numbers of miners were found to have located themselves. Yet "Excelsior" was the motto, and Nicomin Falls, Thompson River, where the first gold in the Province is reported to have been discovered, was reached and thoroughly prospected. Still up, and up, until in the summer of '59, the miners had reached the Quesnelle River *via* the Frazer, but the high cost of provisions made prospecting a very expensive luxury. In June, '60, the Cariboo country, (so named from the Cariboo, an animal of the reindeer species, inhabiting a portion of the northwest coast of America.—in this instance found and shot by miners on the margin of a lake—which was then christened Cariboo) was reached. In quick succession rich, marvelously rich, diggings were discovered on Quesnelle river, Keithley's, Harvey, Antler, Williams, Grouse, Jack o' Clubs, Lowhee, and Lightning creeks, and the gulches and ravines intersecting them. The news soon reached Victoria, and in '62 the rush for Cariboo was in full tide. The fountain head, as it were, had been found. The yield is under rather than overestimated at fifty million dollars! At most of these creeks towns sprang from the forests like magic. Traders followed the miners in rapid succession, and on Williams creek three towns, viz., Richfield, Barkerville and Cameron-town sprang into existence. The history of the rise and fall of these mining towns, of the enormous yield and extravagant prices of claims, of the trials, labor and heart stinging disappointments, has been so often written that this more allusion will vividly bring to mind the reminiscences of early days in Cariboo—of old Barkerville in '70, with its rickety sidewalk, doubtful steps and slanting houses—its innumerable flagstaffs and "Oh, Joe" dry shafts—the meandering creek, full of tales and tailings—the old court house on the hill, and in significant proximity the solid little log cabined jail, and old Bald mountain looking cheerily down the avenue of closely cropped side hills to where the creek loses its identity and co-mingles with Willow river.

That ubiquitous individual—the oldest inhabitant—indigenous to all old mining camps, says that there must be another Williams Creek found. But where and when? Echo answers, never more. The next epoch will be the quartz age. The new "Ophir" will be found in the mountains—the gold in its matrix quartz. This will be the future field for enterprise, labor and capital—the great, grand and glorious future of British Columbia. Already the vanguard is in the field. Already the cry of "quartz," and rumors of quartz fills the air, and soon the ringing bang of quartz crushing stamps will reverberate from the valleys, gulches and river sides, and the stability of an enduring industry established in the province, which, unlike exhaustible and impoverishing placer diggings, will bring population, wealth and permanency of occupation into the country. So mote it be.

J. K.

Victoria, B. C., December, 1887.

TOWN OF KAMLOOPS.

The Hamlet has Become a Town and Now Tends Citywards.

The Volume of Trade—Improvements Made—Mr. Hagan's Dream.

Unquestionably the element of little faith enters largely into the composition of many of our people, else with their environment why do they give vent to the dismal interrogatory, "what keeps Kamloops up?" The question may be answered by propounding another, "what keeps Victoria up?" Commerce, you answer, trade with the interior, and the influx of visitors. Well, Kamloops is being kept up by methods similar or at least analogous. Stock raisers may be found in every direction from Kamloops. There are also tillers of the soil scattered promiscuously about, besides in a radius of one hundred miles every miner, prospector, logger, wood chopper, and Indian gravitates to Kamloops for supplies and to spend their surplus dollars. Large streams from little fountains flow. Just so with Kamloops. The recipient of a hundred streams, insignificant taken separately, but momentous in the aggregate, the hamlet has

SWELLED TO A TOWN,

and will continue to increase in proportions until every foot is utilized and every quartz ledge developed. Kamloops, from a mere trading post, has become in four years the most important town of the interior. It is in fact the only town of the interior. In the old town there are seven stores, representing every phase of dry goods and groceries. The aggregate amount of business transacted by these seven establishments for the last twelve months approximates $450,000, and by including Chinese houses of the same stamp, the amount is swelled to $200,000 more, or $650,000. But while dry goods and groceries represent considerably more than half a million dollars, the other elements of trade, such as milling, hotel keeping, mechanics, &c., forms a no inconsiderable feature of Kamloops monetary transactions. The old town supports three hotels and two saloons. There are two drug stores, two harness shops, two shoemaker shops, two blacksmith shops, two butcher shops, two barber shops, two dressmaking shops, a book store, a restaurant, a saw mill and flour mill. Going to the new town site we have the grocery store of Messrs. Robson & Lee, and that of Mr. J. L. Brown, which also includes photography. Messrs. Robson & Lee commenced business last October. They are doing well, and, indeed, basing calculations for the ensuing year on the volume of business transacted during the past three months they will handle $60,000 worth of goods. Mr. Brown claims a business of a thousand a month. These figures, added to those already mentioned, give the sum of $722,000 as the annual pecuniary feature of dry goods and groceries alone. Classing the hotels and miscellaneous businesses of the old town as incidentals, and including the three hotels, a bakery, and a produce store of the new town, we may reasonably infer that the amount of business transacted in Kamloops for the last year does not fall much short of

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

These figures do not include the Shuswap Milling Company, whose annual output of lumber during the season cannot be much less than 2,500,000 feet, which is sold as soon as it leaves the saw. The Shuswap Milling Company in fact have not been able to meet the demand. This year at Tranquille, Mr. Wm. Fortune has rebuilt his saw mill which was burned last year, so next season it may confidently be assumed that Kamloops will be able to produce as much lumber as she will consume. Turning to real-estate matters, forty buildings have been erected in Kamloops this summer, ten in the old town, and thirty in the new town. Those of the old town were almost altogether for business purposes, while those of the new town, with the exception of seven, consisting of two churches, the bank of British Columbia, the jail, a livery stable and two stores, were dwellings. The two churches represent Catholic and Presbyterian denominations respectively, and cost in the vicinity of $10,000. The most notable dwelling houses are those owned by Mr. E. Smith, Mr. W. Smith and the Rev. Mr. Chisholm. These houses are two stories high and tasty of design, and stand their owners about $4000 each. Last but not least of the improvements of the last summer are the water works. Until these works were put in operation all of the water used by the town was hauled from the river, which was not only expensive but left the town defenceless against fire. The water is forced by a powerful pumping engine from the river to a reservoir two hundred feet above the town. The water system applies only to the old town. If

THE FUTURE OF KAMLOOPS

can be judged by the past, we have every assurance of a town double its present size. It was Mr. Hagan, the quondam editor of the *Inland Sentinel*, who organized the conceit of Kamloops eventually becoming the capital of British Columbia. The idea at the time seemed a little wild and the pessimists similed softly to themselves, but subsequent events have gone to show that Kamloops is the focal point of the interior and must become the base of supplies for a vast region combining rich agricultural and mineral resources. It is scarcely possible that a rival town should spring up. The impression is abroad, I know, that in the event of the Shuswap and Okanagan railway being built, Kamloops would lose the Spallumcheen and Okanagan trade. Such a contingency is not improbable, but the chances are strongly against it. Kamloops has the prestige. It is the county seat, it has the capital, and with prospective quartz and coal mines to the southward and northward of it, must in the event of their development merge into a full fledged city. The grand policy of Kamloops should be to build up tributary points, taking care at the same time that they remain tributary. At all events, non-progression to the country at large means non-progression to the town itself. With the full development, however, of the supposed resources of the Yale district

THE DREAM OF MR. HAGAN

seems likely of fulfillment. We shall be in the majority. The interests of our legislators will be identical to those of their constituents. A representative whose interests are in one place and his constituency in another will be a phenomenon. Compact, united, with but a single policy, I see no reason why Kamloops should not develop a political force not to be withstood; and, in fact, methinks I can see the legislative halls overlooking the placid Thompson, and hear the occupants wrangling over appropriations for Vancouver Island.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY

(LIMITED)

THOMAS ALLSOP,
HENRY S. MASON,
CUYLER A. HOLLAND, } DIRECTORS.

HEAD OFFICE: 56 New Broad St. LONDON, ENGLAND.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a General Land Investment and Insurance Agency.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE AT LOW RATES. Town Lots and Farming Lands for sale on easy terms.

my17 D&W

SMOKERS, BEWARE!

There are imitations of the celebrated J. B. PACE'S Smoking Tobacco. The GENUINE *has a Scroll shaped Tin Tag with "J. B PACE" on it on every Plug.*

J. B. PACE.

All other shaped Tags, except Scroll as above, are frauds and Counterfeits of the genuine J. B. PACE'S Smoking Tobacco.

TO CHEWERS. Chew "ESCORT" Plug. For a fine lasting chew "ESCORT" has no equal. Other Specials, "Kentucky smile," Chewing. "Vesta" Plug Cut for Pipe, and "Cross Swords" for Cigarettes. For sale by mostall Retailers, and Wholesale by Welch, Rithet & Co., Hudson Bay Co., and J. H. Todd & Son, Victoria.

J. B. PACE Tobacco Co., Richmond, Va. dec10 D&W 1m

—HARD TIMES!—

COAL! COAL!

Cheap for Cash!

CENTRAL COAL YARD

Offers FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT on all Cash Orders. No reduction in weight--No difference in quality. The Old, Reliable Coal Yard again to the front with the Lowest Price--Best Coal--Best Delivery--Best Price.

OFFICE--Foot of Johnson Street. Telephone 13. Send in your orders early, for we are bound to have a run.

nov30

YOUNG BROS., New England BAKERY.

ICE CREAM

WEDDING CAKES

Made to order on short notice

Goods delivered to all parts of the City.

Fancy Cakes, Bread, Pies and Crackers.

may17

CHEAP COAL!

BEST WELLINGTON COAL,

In quantities to suit, delivered to any part of the city at a Reduction of 5 per cent. for Cash. Five tons at $7.50 per ton.

HALL & GOEPEL, Government Street.

Northern Pacific Express Office. dec15 1m

ATWELL KING & CO.,

PROPRIETORS

London Bazaar,

Wishing to Retire from Business, and to show their sincerity, offer to the Public the Large Discount

25 CENTS OFF EACH DOLLAR!

On all Cash Purchases of Toys and Fancy Goods.

They show the Largest and Newest Stock in B.C.

As the public are aware, their building and stock was entirely burnt out last July, year. Parties buying for Christmas Holidays can have goods stored and delivered Christmas Eve, free of charge, within the city limits. Big inducements given to the Trade, Charitable and Church Bazaars; also, a full line of STAPLE & FANCY CROCKERY, an opportunity for Hotels and Boarding Houses to fill up CHEAP

At the London Bazaar, Government Street,

VICTORIA, B. C. de8

Columbia Roller Flour Mill,

ENDERBY, B. C.

The Only Roller Flour Mill In the Province.

Registered Brand, "RED STAR."

ASK FOR RED STAR FLOUR

IT IS A HOME MANUFACTURE.

RED STAR CRACKED WHEAT.

RED STAR GRAHAM FLOUR.

Orders to be addressed to the Columbia Milling Co., Enderby, B. C.

oct7 WELCH, RITHET & CO., Agents.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN THE CITY.

Driard : House,

VICTORIA, B. C.

REDON & HARTNAGEL, - - PROPRIETORS.

SMITH & ELFORD

Brickmakers,

CORGE ROAD, - - VICTORIA.

STEAM POWER

And all Modern Appliances.

BRICKS SUPPLIED

TO THE TRADE

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

FOR THE

BEST

ENGLISH CUTLERY

AND

Plated Ware!

GO TO

M. & H. A. FOX,

Gov't St., opp. White House.

THE INDIAN BAZAAR—I. Isaacs & Co.

Dealers in FURS, FURS AND INDIAN CURIOS.

Cor. Johnson & Oriental Sts,

VICTORIA, B. C.

YOU SMILE AND SAY

Happy New Year.

JUST INCREASE YOUR HAPPINESS AND MINE BY CALLING AT THE

Corner of Yates and Douglas Sts.

FOR

CROCKERY,

Stoves, Furniture

AND UPHOLSTERED GOODS.

PRICES ARE RIGHT. TRY

H. JEWELL.

St. Alice Hotel,

HARRISON HOT SPRINGS, B. C.

AFTER OCTOBER 15 our Winter Rates will be from $9 and upwards per week.

Relief for the suffering, pleasure for all. Hundreds of past sufferers testify to the merits of these Springs.

The leading physicians strongly recommend them. Expe lenced attendants in charge of Baths.

The Sportsman will find game in abundance with guides and boats at reasonable rates.

These Springs are situated only 60 miles from Vancouver and but five miles from Agassis Station on line of Canadian Pacific Railway.

A comfortable Stage meets all trains. Telephone communication with Telegraph and Railroad Offices. sox w DAW

"Land Registry Ordinance, 1870."

Lot 12 and Part of Lot 25, Oakland Estate, being part of Section XXIX-XXX, Vict. Dist.

WHEREAS the Certificate of Title of Charles [illegible] of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, to the above mentioned property, bearing date the 8th day of June, 1883, has been lost, and application has been made for a duplicate of such certificate. Notice is hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary in writing, within one month from the date thereof.

CHAS. FAX LEGGATT,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria,
21st December, 1887. 4w

A. LEWIS & CO.,

—Importers of—

STOVES,

RANGES, METALS, ETC.

SHIPPING WORK

A SPECIALTY.

Only Competent Men Employed

And all work guaranteed.

STOVE FITTING,

Tinware Manufactured.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

YATES STREET,

Opposite "Times" office.

HEADQUARTERS IN

JOSEPH SOMERS,

PICTURES, MIRRORS AND FRAMES

Mounting and Framing Pictures a Specialty.

Fine Furniture Made to Order.

GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA

G. B. PARRY,

PRACTICAL

WATCHMAKER.

Twenty years' experience in London, England, and Twenty years in Canada.

JOHNSON ST.,

Opposite Grand Pacific Hotel.

L. WILLIE,

BAKER,

Grocer & Confectioner

—And dealer in—

CAKES, PIES, FRUITS, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

JOHNSON ST.,

VICTORIA, B. C.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company

(LIMITED.)

Location of Works, Hixon Creek, B.C.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Trustees of said Company, held on the 28th November, 1887, an Assessment of One Cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of said Company, payable December 26th, at the office of the Company, Quesnelle, B. C.

Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 27th January, 1888, shall be deemed delinquent and will be duly advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold on the 16th day of February, 1888, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Quesnelle, B. C., Dec. 15, 1887. 4w

THE SURREY DISTRICT.

The Various Settlements, Their Progress—Accessibility to Markets, etc.

The Crops Raised—Lands to be Purchased—Road Communications, etc.

This thriving district extends from the Fraser river south to the international boundary, and from the western boundary of Langley Municipality to the coast on Semiahmoo and Mud Bays, the Scott road being the dividing line between Surrey and Delta, from the Kirkland road (a short distance north of Mud Bay) to the range line east and west, which is the boundary to the river. There are one hundred and twenty sections of land, comprising Townships 1 and 2, part of 7, 8 and 9, also the Ranges 1, 2 and 3, west of the coast meridian. There are numerous thriving settlements in this Municipality, viz.:- Mud Bay, and Elgin on the west, these being the first places settled. The settlers have substantial and commodious farm houses and buildings, the various locations being generally well cultivated, and presenting a very progressive and pleasing appearance.

THE CROPS

raised in this neighborhood in favorable seasons are immense. All the land is now taken up, although there are considerable quantities held for speculation, still intending settlers could purchase at reasonable prices. The section presents splendid shipping facilities by means of the Nicomekle and Serpentine rivers. There is also a good stage road connecting New Westminster and Semiahmoo, on the American side, which runs through these settlements. On the south there is the Hall's Prairie settlement, which has, during the last few years, made substantial progress. The soil is very rich and susceptible of a high state of cultivation. Every lot in the immediate vicinity of the coast and prairie is now occupied. In the neighborhood is the proposed

TOWN SITE OF ST. LEONARD'S,

than which a place better adapted for a seaside summer resort does not exist within the province. Here is the most enchanting scenery, magnificent drives, walks, etc., while the bathing and shooting facilities are unsurpassed. The sands on the beach being clean, hard and dry, when the tide is out, forming one of the most delightful natural promenades on the coast. The Campbell River flows through the Hall's Prairie settlement and discharges into Semiahmoo Bay, near the mouth of which are the remains of the old military post, constructed previous to the time when the boundary was established. In the fall and early winter large numbers of salmon, trout, &c., abound in the bay. There is a pretty fair road from the boundary line through Hall's Prairie, Clover Valley, which intersects the Yale and Hope wagon road near the ten mile post. Between the Hall's Prairie and Semiahmoo roads there is a fine stretch of magnificent timber, where there are three extensive logging camps, operated by New Westminster firms. South of the Nicomekle river is the growing settlement known as Kensington Prairie, first settled, in 1885, the prairie proper, containing about 2,000 acres, is all taken up; and one will observe numerous clearings in the surrounding bush, where the hardy settlers are hewing out

COMFORTABLE HOMES FOR THEMSELVES.

The coast meridian line running through the centre of the prairie has recently been opened for traffic, thus giving the settlers greater facilities for reaching markets for produce, &c. Following the Hall's Prairie road we reach the Clover Valley settlement. This is north of Nicomekle and between that and the Serpentine rivers. It is one of the best improved settlements in Surrey. On every side one will observe progress and development. The soil is well adapted for mixed farming, splendid crops of wheat, barley, oats, peas and roots of various kinds being raised. There are also numerous young orchards coming into bearing which look very promising for the future. In the fruit business the rivers afford facilities for shipping, which are unexcelled, and by which the markets of the province can be reached. In this section persons looking for improved farms can obtain such on very reasonable terms, there being several desirable locations now offered for sale. A little west of Clover Valley is the progressive

VALLEY OF SURREY CENTRE,

at the intersection of coast meridian with the McLellan road, where there are two stores, post office, blacksmith's shop, corporation hall, Episcopal church and numerous dwelling houses. Here also the Orangemen have secured a site and purpose erecting a new hall, to be completed in time for the next celebration. Returning to Hall's Prairie road, and going north, we come to the North Surrey settlement which is contiguous to the Fraser river. Here is a tract of land that seems peculiarly adapted for fruit growing. Those who have extensive orchards planted out will be the first to reap a golden harvest. Fruit, such as apples, pears, plums, &c., appear to thrive well in this neighborhood. A majority of the settlers having located within the last three or four years, this section is not so far advanced as some of the older settled localities. It extends from the Langley boundary on the east to the coast meridian on the west, and from Fraser river on the north to the Yale wagon road on the south, and contains within itself all the elements of future development.

THE SOIL IS RICH AND DEEP,

heavy crops have been taken off, and wherever the land has been cleared and drained, very satisfactory results have been obtained. The settlers have as a rule, made substantial improvements, but the development of the settlement is very much hindered for the want of better roads and facilities for intercommunication. Also they should be furnished with something of

A MAIL SERVICE

at a very small outlay, were the authorities willing to assist in the development of this growing section by providing for the requirements of the settlers in the matter of mail accommodation. West of the coast meredian and north of the McLellan road, following the line of the Johnston road, we come to what is known as the Alder bottom settlement. Here there are a few good farms, but the larger number of those who own the land, have interests elsewhere; consequently this settlement is languishing. The soil is good, and when cleared and cultivated produces good crops. There are several good dairy farms here which could be purchased for reasonable prices. As this settlement is situated only seven miles from New Westminster, and connected therewith by a fairly good road, the facilities for dairy and truck farming are excellent, and offers quite an inducement to persons anxious to obtain a location, where they will be within a reasonable distance of markets, churches, schools and other social and commercial advantages. Following the Johnston road to its intersection with the Yale wagon road, we come to a fine belt of green timber, which offers splendid inducements for the establishment of a saw mill to manufacture the timber into lumber for local consumption, also for the establishment of factories for the manufacture of barrels, tubs, buckets, woodenware generally; also for the manufacture of paper, there being plenty of water and large quantities of white spruce, hemlock and cedar. Going on further north we come to the Highort settlement, where there is quite a number of persons located, and who are developing their claims in a very satisfactory manner. Following the trail, going east from Brown's Hill for about four miles, we come to

THE DOMINION FISH HATCHERY,

an inspection of which will well repay the visitor for the trouble of walking over a rough trail, and if looking for a location he might find a suitable claim on the way. There are several government claims, some of which are pretty good land, but principally adapted for fruit raising, the soil being somewhat gravelly. From the hatchery we go to the river where we come to the Bon Accord Fishing Co.'s cannery. From this down the river bank to Brownsville the soil is of excellent quality, but wholly undeveloped, being held by speculators. This tract of land must, in the near future, become very valuable, owing to its proximity to New Westminster. The terminus of the Yale and Hope wagon road is at Brownsville, opposite New Westminster, with which it is connected by steam ferry. Here there are quite a number of persons located, hotel, livery stable, cannery, &c. This would be a good location for a grist mill and a good general store. There is a large logging camp near this place, on the Scott Road.

SURREY'S ADVANTAGES.

Surrey at this time presents many attractions to the settler, manufacturer and the tourist or hunter. Lands are good, cheap and very accessible. There are numerous openings for manufacturing enterprises, several good hotels are in the district; game of almost all kinds is generally plentiful. The fishing also is good in the rivers and bays around the coast. There are two mail routes through the district, both weekly, from New Westminster to Mud Bay and Elgin, and from N. W. to Hall's Prairie via Surrey Centre and Clover Valley. The road system is becoming very complete. We have four schools in the municipality, viz., Clover Valley, Mud Bay, Hall's Prairie and Kensington Prairie. There is a Presbyterian Church at Mud Bay, and an Episcopal at Surrey Centre. Other bodies using the various schoolhouses for meeting. There are now in Surrey between 500 and 600 inhabitants, the majority of whom have located here within the last few years. To persons desiring further information respecting opportunities for settlement, &c., the Municipal Council will be pleased to furnish all possible information.

HENRY T. THRIFT.

GOLD EXPORTS.

Amount Sent to the U. S. by Wells, Fargo & Co. During 1887.

The amount of gold dust shipped to San Francisco by Wells, Fargo & Co, during the year 1887 was as follows:

	G. G. & CO.	B. B. C.	B. B. N. A.
Jan...	$ 11,581 78	$ 16,745 36	$ 4,070
Feb...	5,261 35	5,678 29	3,160
March.	2,157 90	8,074 48	.....
April ..	11,558 28	27,520 04	5,170
May ..	8,830 15	25,239 69	3,670
June ..	14,383 12	19,261 03	6,899
July...	23,073 40	29,325 75	7,080
Aug...	20,470 64	24,499 46	5,576
Sept...	16,510 87	36,196 38	3,280
Oct	31,240 19	47,492 21	7,205
Nov ..	50,373 00	31,073 25	8,959
Dec	6,865 90	30,794 39	3,605
Total..	$199,356 19	$320,794 33	$58,774

Garesche, Green & Co.....	$199,356 19
Bank British Columbia.....	320,794 33
Bank of B. N. A.....	58,774 00
Total	$578,924 52
Total for 1886	753,043 33
Decrease.....	$174,118 81

THE FIRE BELL.

Fires, Losses and False Alarms During the Year 1887.

The following is a complete list of the fires in Victoria during the year 1887, with the amounts of the losses sustained, etc.:

FIRES DURING YEAR 1887.

Feb. 2nd—Two buildings burned corner of Pembroke and Douglas streets. Owned by D. McLean. Loss.....	$ 5,000
Feb. 8th—Small blaze on Yates street in fruit store adjoining Beak's butcher shop. No loss.	
Feb. 9th—Building burned belonging to J. Levy on Chatham street. Occupied by Mr. Cowan. Loss	2,000
Feb. 14th—Alarm. Fire on roof of Mrs Leigh's residence, Douglas street. No loss.	
March 27th—10 a. m. Fire at residence of Justice Crease. Caused by Chinaman setting fire to house. Loss.....	500
April 3rd—Fire on roof of Urish Nelson's residence, North Park street. No Loss.	
April 6th—False alarm.	
April 11th—Fire on roof of building adjoining New York Chop House, Yates street. No Loss.	
May 3rd—Fire in drying-room at Muirhead & Mann's mill. Damage slight.	
May 17th—Steamer Skidegate on fire. Loss.....	800
May 20th—Fire at boiler shop, Albion Iron Works. No loss.	
May 24th—Fire at Empire Brewery, Spring Ridge. Building totally destroyed. Loss.....	10,000
June 20th—Alarm. Slight fire at Victoria Theatre. No damage.	
June 23rd—Alarm. A. J. Smith's factory. No loss.	
May 25th—Fire in woodshed adjoining Mr. Levy's residence, Vancouver and View streets. Damage slight.	
July 14th—Alarm.	
July 16th—Fire at Spencer's Arcade, Government and Broad streets. Cause unknown. Loss.....	5,000
August 5th—Fire at Hanley's stores on Fort street, occupied by T. Fletcher, Redgrave and Ella and Mrs. Whitlaw. Cause of fire unknown. Loss.....	15,000
August 13th—Alarm.	
August 29th—Fire in old cemetery on Quadra street. No loss.	
Sept. 12th—Small fire on roof of building adjoining Mr. McNiffe's residence on View street. Cause, sparks. Damage slight.	
Oct. 5th—Fire in boiler shop at Messrs Wilson Bros.' moulding shop. Damage slight.	
Oct. 9th—Fire—Woodshed adjoining T. R. B. Smith's residence, corner Cook and Richardson streets. Loss.....	200
Oct. 12th—Fire in Kitsilas hotel on Broad street. Damage nominal.	
Oct. 14th—Fire at Gordon Hotel, Johnson street. Loss.....	5,000
Oct. 14th—Fire at Mrs. Morris' shoe store, Johnson street. Loss.....	2,000
Nov. 8th—Fire at stable owned by G. Nicholson, corner John and Government streets. Estimated Loss.....	1,500
Dec. 5th—False alarm.	
Total loss.....	47,400

—Congressman John E. Russell, of Massachusetts, has made a sensation in Washington by appearing in a binish-gray overcoat made of wool which grew on his sheep at the Worcester farm.

—Dan Lamont is an ardent turfman, and now and then stakes a bit of his salary on the result of a race in which one of his favorites participates.

THE QUARTZ AGE.

A New Era in the Mining Industry of B. C.

What is Being Done to Develope Our Quartz.

Partial List of Records Made and Improvements.

Mines will Prove the Industry of the Future.

The mining history of California and other gold producing states is being repeated in British Columbia. The placer mines, the first discovered, were for many years all that was thought of, but as they became gradually worked out and the bars and gulches yielded a steadily decreasing amount of the precious metal, the undaunted miner sought for the source of supply among the mountains on the head waters of the auriferous streams. It is useless to close our eyes to the fact that the yield of the placer mines of British Columbia is growing less year by year, and if another Cariboo be not discovered, alluvial gold will not in the future constitute such a material source of wealth as it has in the past. But with the decline of the placer mines will come the development of the inexhaustible wealth of our quartz veins, and with quartz mining will come permanency and stability in the most alluring of all enterprises. Difficulty of access and the lack of capital have been thus far the great obstacles to quartz mining. Until the opening of the Northern Pacific, the rich mines of Montana, Idaho, etc., were practically unknown and most of them still undiscovered; to-day they yield many millions to the wealth of the country and afford remunerative employment to hundreds of thousands of people. British Columbia is in a transition stage. The days of placer diggings, as our sole reliance, are passing away, and the quartz age is dawning. Across the boundary to the south of us, and in Alaska to the north, the rocks, obedient to the demands of enterprise and capital, are yielding up their treasures with a profusion almost incredible. Nature drew no line of demarcation at the boundary. The rocks of our three hundred thousand square miles of mountain and valley are of a similar formation to those of the gold and silver producing districts of the United States, and the day must come, and that too before long, when capital and experience combined will utilize the wealth which has been so lavishly bestowed upon us. Recognizing the vast importance of the subject, we have endeavored to collect some information on quartz mining of the province—the number of records, work performed, etc. From various causes we have not received replies to all our inquiries, but sufficient have come to hand to show that an extraordinary interest has developed during the past year or two, which will unquestionably lead to vast results in the immediate future.

FORMATION OF VEINS.

Gold veins are the results of emanations from great depths below, which, ascending through rifts and fissures of the rocks, were condensed or deposited upon the walls. The great argentiferous lodes of Mexico and South America, the most productive of all known in history, can be followed not more than *six or eight* miles; while in a California vein or mother lode is distinctly traceable on the surface a distance of more than sixty miles. The general course is nearly northwest and southeast, or 40 degrees west. The dip is usually eastward and at an angle of 45 or 50 degrees to the horizon. The quartz of the mother lode (west of the Rocky mountains, of which we are now writing) is usually hard and white, and in most of the pay chutes near one wall or the other ribbon rock, or rock with numerous black seams lying parallel with the wall is found. Streams seem to have made their beds in places where the mother lode is split up into a number of branches. True fissure veins are continuous in depth, and their metalliferous contents have not decreased at any depth which has yet been obtained by mining. The great majority of the auriferous quartz lodes of California are gash veins. Segregated and gash veins, and irregular deposits of ore, generally thin out and dissapear at a not inconsiderable depth. Pay chimneys are usually large and regular, and are either vertical or have a slight dip to the north.

Feldspar, carbonates of lime and tellurets—When one of these metals is found there is a certainty of the presence of the others at a short distance, and whenever these metals are met with, the speedy appearance of ore may be relied upon. (Note—Telluride of gold must be subjected to roasting before amalgamation; iron and arsenical pyrities containing gold are subject to the same conditions. —Kustel.

HARD FACTS.

Sulphurets constitute the main reliance for the future, and the working of any mill that cannot extract the gold from them will not be permanently profitable.

The dark reddish appearance of croppings is caused by the oxidation of the iron pyrities encased in the quartz.

It is axiom that "general rules guard against loss in mining, while particular rules increase the profits." It is infinitely cheaper to pay for sorting ore than to send it indiscriminately to mill for crushing.

One of the fundamental errors in mining is to make a false estimate of the value of the mine, the amount and richness of the ores, and the cost of extracting them.

EXTENT OF VEINS.

The thickness of a vein cannot be known until it has been opened to a considerable depth and traced on the surface for the length of the claim, or as far as it can be followed. Tracing on the surface is more cheaply done than sinking, and more likely to intersect any "chimneys" of ore that may exist in the veins. The extent at the surface is commonly in ratio of depth. Where veins come to an end they usually split into a number of small seams, which disappear as they are followed; but when only one seam is found the vein generally continues. The Comstock was often rich for hundreds of feet in length, and then barren for a greater distance.

"THE MOTHER LODE.

In British Columbia the Mother lode is supposed by many to be the "Bonanza," upon which a great many locations have been made and considerable prospecting done by individual miners and incorporated companies.

The probable or indicated course of the Bonanza may convey the idea by hypothesis of a vein or feeder for the creeks and gulches in which the rich alluvial deposits have been found from the source and course of the quartz lodes; but not until further developements have been made can the identity of the lode, as now conjectured, be definitely established. The probable course is from Lightning, Chisholm, Antler, Canoe and Cherry Creeks, on the dividing mountain ridges and in the ravines and gulches of Cariboo, from Keithley's creek over Snowshoe mountain to Antler, from Antler over the Bald mountain to Williams Creek, thence over the Richfield divide to Jack of Clubs lake, from the lake over Island Mountain to Willow river and Canyon creek bordering on the Fraser river.

OMINECA,

still further north, was not only rich in alluvial gold deposits but lumps of native silver were found in the creek. Here also the quartz lodes are well defined. On the lower Fraser and in the Selkirk range we have the silver peaks of Yale, Hope and Okanagan; and last, though not least, from the northern limits of the province at Cassiar, we hear of rich quartz discoveries, which proclaim the new field for rich and

COMPETITIVE EXPLORATION.

The same indomitable will possesses men now as when in 1860 they pushed their way up to Cariboo. Perhaps some of those same pioneers, wearing the identical snowshoes, are retracing their steps over the mountains and through the gulches, creeks and ravines, which latter shall again be made to yield their hidden treasures in shape more tangible, in extent more certainly defined, and in inexhaustible depth more prolific and almost everlasting.

In prospecting for quartz if there is granite, slate, porphyry or limestone, metalliferous veins may be found, but if the rocks are volcanic it is useless to look for anything valuable where it prevails exclusively. The color of the earth is also an important consideration, as over a metalliferous vein there is usually a strip of the earth, about the width of the vein, different in color from the surrounding earth. In California nearly all the gold-bearing veins are quartz, but gold is often found in slate. In Colorado it is found in feldspar and sandstone, and in Idaho in porphyry.

QUARTZ PROSPECTORS

follow the foot of the mountain range and examine the sand and gravel in the beds of streams. These beds are generally dry in summer. If the gravel consists of granite or slate with quartz pebbles, they follow up the stream, breaking open every piece of quartz to see if it contains anything valuable. As they ascend the quartz is more abundant and the pieces become larger, until reaching a certain point, where no more is found in the bed of the stream. This shows that the vein is not above, but in the sides of the stream, which are now carefully examined.

MISTAKES MADE.

Nine-tenths of the lodes which yield rich specimens do not pay for milling. The greatest mistake made by quartz miners is that of erecting a mill before the vein has been well opened and its capacity to yield a large supply of good rock established. It is better to pay for development and pile up the quartz than to prematurely pay for machinery and pile up the assessments. The latter is a suicidal course and too often pursued by incorporated companies.

Custom quartz mill owners will as surely follow in the wake of developed mines and contract for the management or accumulated ore as does the heathen Chinese with a portable sawmill on his back follow a load of cordwood through the streets to its destination having a manipulating contract in view.

THE FIRST QUARTZ MINING

in California was by Mexicans in 1849-50. They introduced the arastra (man or mule power), and by carefully assorting the ores containing fine gold from the surface, obtained by this slow method very satisfactory results.

IN BOLIVIA.

Every ounce of ore that finds its way out of the Andes is carried on the back of a man or a llama, and the quartz is crushed by rolling heavy logs upon it. By this method Bolivia exports from twelve to fifteen millions of gold and silver annually.

STUMP LAKE, NICOLA.

Some five years ago the attention of Messrs. Palmer and Scott, residents of Nicola, was directed to the croppings of a body of ore near Stump Lake. These gentlemen, however, were not able, by reason of their multifarious duties, to prosecute mining enterprises, consequently only a limited amount of work was done under their auspices. Subsequently a party named Winters became interested in the claims and worked them for a few months, though without satisfactory results. Winters, either from carelessness or from deliberate abandonment, left the claims in mining parlance jumpable, when Mr. Jno. Morrison who at that time was prospecting in the vicinity relocated them and forming the Nicola Milling & Mining Company, worked them for nearly two years. Mr. Morrison's efforts were wholly of a prospecting nature, with such good results that he sold out to Messrs. Wilson and Turner, who represent an English syndicate. The present owners are now thoroughly prospecting the claims with the view to an early establishment of reduction works. The principal claims held and being developed by this company are the Joshua, King William, Tubal Cain and Gentle Annie. These claims are situated near the southern end of Stump Lake. Messrs. Henderson and Patterson have developed also two good claims, situated between those owned by the English company and the lake, designated the "Star" and the "Planet." On the former of these claims a shaft has been sunk over one hundred feet, developing a ledge of increasing size and richness. Of the syndicate claims the Joshua, King William, the Tubal Cain and "No Surrender" are the most promising. The shaft of the "Joshua" claim is seventy feet deep, the "King William" forty-two feet, with various cross-cuts. The shafts of the other claims range from ten to twenty feet in depth. To the eastward of the wagon road Messrs. Wilson and Hepburn are now prospecting claims recorded as the "Mary Reynolds," the "Robert Dunsmuir," the "Gold Cup," and the "Giant." These claims show some very rich ore in well defined fissure veins. Of the other claims in this vicinity, Messrs. McCulloch, Jones and Dearden have located the "Jenny Long," the "Longfellow," the "Dentist," the "Nellie Grant," and the "Last Chance." The "Jenny Long," as far as prospected, shows a strong vein of rich ore; the others have not yet been sufficiently developed to warrant an intelligent judgment of their richness and extent. The ore of all these claims is practically of the same character, being composed of galena, sulphurets and blende in quartz matrix, between walls of cyanite, and assaying from $20 to $400 in gold and silver to the ton. The others in this locality are The Banner, Bertha, Idaho, Kamloops, Mammoth, and Minnie, all carrying well defined veins of ore, and assaying up into the hundreds of dollars to the ton in gold and silver. These claims are owned by Messrs. Wright, Chapman and Fletcher. Altogether there are about two hundred claims located in Nicola Valley. To particularize, the King William claim has four shafts ranging from nine to forty-two feet in depth, the width of the ledge being three feet. There are one hundred tons of ore on the dump, assaying from $35 to $250 to the ton. The Joshua has two shafts, thirty and seventy feet deep respectively. Both shaft are being worked and it is the intention to sink them to the depth of 120 feet. The ledge is three feet wide. There are about 200 tons of ore on the dump assaying from $40 to $350 per ton. The Tubal Cain is being prospected on three different ledges, thus far developed is two feet and the ore assays from $150 to $400 to the ton. The shaft of the "Gentle Annie" is about thirty feet deep and the intention is to sink down seventy feet farther; fifteen tons of ore are in sight valued at from $20 to $50 per ton. The ledge of the "Gentle Annie" is three feet wide. The "No Surrender" is a 28-inch ledge assaying from $25 to $60 per ton. There are twenty tons of ore on the dump of this claim. The "Star" mine, developed by Messrs. Henderson & Patterson, is 110 feet deep, the gangue of ore may be called a dyke lode, and the surrounding country rocks are a metamorphic slate. Kunstell & Co., of San Francisco, who have worked some of the ore by different processes, state that it is of a refractory character. The breadth of the ore body at the surface having a quartz gangue is two feet; at 100 feet down the quartz increases in breadth, forming an ore floor. The "Planet," a sister mine to the "Star," are owned by the same parties, has been prospected to a depth of 35 feet, the ore assaying from $35 to $150 per ton in gold and silver, gold predominating. On the "Mary Reynolds" mine the shaft is down 72 feet; average width of ledge five feet; ore assaying $50 per ton. The "Robert Dunsmuir" claim has a shaft 30 feet deep. The ore of this claim assays from $65 to $200 per ton. The ledge is two feet in width. The "Elk-Horn" has a shaft 30 feet and 30 tons are in sight. This ledge is wider and assays well. The "Silver Bell's" shaft is 14 feet deep, with good indications. No assay of this ore has yet been obtained. Of the other claims prospected to the depth of ten feet shows a width of from two to three feet, and richness comparing favorably to those already described.

PLACER MINES.

With respect to placer diggings, these appear to have declined until they no longer may be regarded as an element of mining. The Tranquille creek placer diggings are being operated exclusively by Chinese, but owing to the reticence of this class of people it is impossible to estimate their productiveness with any degree of accuracy, presumably, however, the results are small. On Scotch creek, about $3000 was taken out by white men; how much was taken out by Chinese does not admit scarcely of any conjecture. Mining by whites and Chinese has been practically abandoned on Scotch creek.

The quartz mining outlook for 1888 is certainly promising. There are few places on the New American continent to-day affording better indications of inexhaustible wealth than is exemplified in the Nicola mine imperfectly as they are developed.

CLAIMS RECORDED AT RICHFIELD.

The following new records and re-records have been made at Richfield, Cariboo, during the year 1887. The list, which is a long one, was supplied to us by Mr. John Bowron, the obliging gold commissioner. Titles of the recorders, companies, situations, amount of work done and date of records are given:

J. B. Nason, Nicola Co., east bank of William Creek, new record with shaft on surface; undeveloped. Recorded 26th January.

John Hanson, Lillooet Co., east bank of William Creek, extension of above. Recorded 26th January.

Arch. Dods, Rossland Co., northwest side Lowhee Creek; undeveloped. Recorded 23rd May.

Geo. Byrnes, Forest Co., mountain east of Richfield; a shaft of 20 feet. Sunk May 25th.

Joseph Mason, Proserpine Co., mountain east of Richfield; shaft sunk above 100 feet; May 25th.

W. Craib, Champion Co., mountain east of Richfield; extension of last, undeveloped. May 30th.

W. Craib, Beatstin Head, mountain above Richfield; undeveloped. May 30. Dec. 14.

F. S. Barnard, Mountain Co., above Richfield; extension of last; undeveloped. May 30th.

A. S. Monat, Black Swan; extension of last; undeveloped. May 30th.

F. C. Dunlevy, Hudson Bay, extension of last; undeveloped. May 30th.

James Linsay, Balcane's Crag, Richfield Mountain; shaft 15 feet; cut 30 feet; a large, well-defined lode. May 30th.

James McKay, Molkea Co, extension of last; undeveloped. May 30th.

J. B. Nason, Campbell Co., near the old parsonage below Richfield; undeveloped. May 30th.

C. D. Rand, Eureka Co., mountain above Richfield; a tunnel has been run on the ledge near Summit lake on wagon road. June 1.

Junior Jones, Summit Co., summit of ridge between Jacko Chute Creek and head of Emory Gulch; undeveloped. June 2.

J. M. Hancock, Jubilee Co., extension of last and running parallel; undeveloped. June 2.

C. F. O'Neill, Gladstone Co., near the old parsonage, below Richfield; undeveloped. June 2.

Mary Ann O'Neill, extension of last; undeveloped. June 2.

Samuel Walker, Graphite Co., Island Mountain; undeveloped. June 6.

James Boyce, Boyce Co., right-hand fork Conklin Gulch; now erecting a four-stamp mill; big assays. June 7.

Thomas Rand, Rand Co., extension of last. June 7.

James Griffin, Griffin Co., Richfield Mountain; extension of last. June 7.

Samuel Walker, Perseverence Co., right-hand fork Conklin Gulch; undeveloped. June 7th.

W. C. Price, Vivian Co., extension of Bonanza Code; undeveloped. June 8.

James Barbine Co., near the mouth of Stout's Gulch, extension of Black Jack; undeveloped. June 9.

J. Fullerton, Barkerville Co., left bank William Creek; undeveloped. June 13.

W. Cox, Providentia Co., extension of last; undeveloped. June 13.

C. Hoeman, Black Co., Black Jack Lode, ¼ mile above Barkerville; now working ore of a high grade, partly free milling; depth about 15 feet. June 13.

Henry Brown, Jack Co., extension of last; undeveloped. June 13.

C. F. O'Neill, Home Rule, left bank of William Creek, two tunnels—one 20 feet, the other 30 feet. June 14.

James McKay, Donovan Co., extension of last. June 14.

J. Pickerton, Crane Co., Lowhee Creek, left bank; working by a arastra. June 14.

Emily Bowron, Rose Cleveland, Lowhee Creek extension of the Crane Co. June 14.

G. A. Dods, May Flower, on mountain between Grouse and William Creek; undeveloped. June 15.

W. C. Price, Jubilee Co., Deeley Lode, extension of Barkerville; undeveloped. June 15.

E. Walker, Walker Co., extension of the Providence Co.; undeveloped. June 15.

Neil Campbell, Vancouver Co., Wilkinson lode, extension of the B. C. M. & M. Co., undeveloped. June 15.

A. H. Nason, May Agnes, Pomeroy Lode, extension of the Boyce Co; undeveloped. June 24.

S. A. Rogers and James Cogan, Burns Mountain; undeveloped. June 27.

F. C. Dunlevy, Little Prospect Co., Burns Mountain; undeveloped. June 27.

James Craig, Clinton Co., Bonanza lode; undeveloped. June 28.

J. H. St. Laurant, Lulu Co., Black Jack lode; undeveloped. July 2.

Samuel Walker, Moonlight Co., west side Lowhee Creek; undeveloped. July 2.

James Allan, Empire Quartz Mining Co., Mountain Head ledge; partly developed. July 11.

Geo. Cowan, Holmes Co., Holmes Reef; a mining reef in San Francisco gave very high returns. July 12.

S. H. Leroy and P. C. Dunlevy, Dorn's Creek; shows good prospects; July 12.

E. A. Martin, extension of Black Jack; undeveloped. July 15.

F. C. Dunlevy and S. H. Leroy, Oregon Quartz Co, Chisholm Creek; undeveloped. July 15.

Edward E. Rand, Victoria Co, Princess Maria lode; undeveloped. July 21.

T. Lubbe, Lubbe Co, Steadman lode; extension of the old Steadman location. August 1.

F. S. Barnard, Transfer Co, an extension of the Lubbe Co. August 1.

A. Perkins, Perkins Co, Burns mountain. August 1.

M. Quan, Burns Creek Co; undeveloped. August 4.

Ah Chock, extension of the last. August 4.

Ah Quan, Twin Peak, extension of last. August 4.

John K. Bell, Bell's Point; undeveloped. August 12.

J. Champion, Bottle Co, Mother lode on Richfield Mountain; undeveloped. August 17.

Annie Carner, extension of last; undeveloped; August 17.
W. Craib, Katie Co, extension of last; undeveloped. August 17.
George Carner, extension of last; undeveloped. August 17.
Ada Carner, Lizzie Co, Mother lode, Richfield Mountain; undeveloped. August 17.
M Pinkerton, Senator Jones Co, Enterprise Mountain; undeveloped. August 17.
J. Pinkerton, Gov. Perkins Co, Enterprise Mountain; undeveloped. August 17.
J Pinkerton, Flynn Co, Island Mountain; undeveloped. August 17.
J Champion, Champion Co, Princess Marie lode, Bald Mountain; undeveloped. Aug. 21.
D N Finlayson, extension of the last. August 22.
S S Lincock, O K, extension of last; undeveloped. August 22.
S Lincock, Royal Oak, extension of last; undeveloped. August 22.
L Morgan, Walker Co, extension of last; undeveloped. August 22.
Neil Campbell, Dunlevy Co, extension of last; undeveloped. August 22.
Neil Campbell, Imperial Co, Steadman lode; partly developed, with good assays; free gold in sight. August 29.
Anthony McAlinder, Dufferin Co, Grouse Creek; two tunnels, one on each side of creek late mountain. August 30.
Mary Nason, Junet Co, Pomeroy lode, Conklin Gulch; undeveloped. August 30.
H A Harris, H Moffat and J H Berry, Moffat Co, Chisholm Creek; undeveloped. Sept 2.
S W Johns, on; extension of last; undeveloped. Sept 2.
P H Flynn, Jack of Clubs Co, Island Mountain, undeveloped. Sept 2.
Joseph Mason, Nevada Co, Bonanza lode; undeveloped. Sept 12.
D Edwards, Edwards Co, Burns Mountain; undeveloped. Sept. 30.
E Perkins, Tumblar Co, Burns Mountain; undeveloped. Oct 1.
A G Smith and Thos Moffat, Victoria lode; undeveloped. Oct 2.
B C M & M Co, Wilkinson lode, St Laurent, America and Cariboo locations; tunnel, 500 feet, shaft, 50 feet and a shaft 112 feet. Oct 31.
Joseph Mason, Summit Co, Island Mountain; undeveloped. Oct 31.
James Boyce, Boyce Co, Conklin Gulch; working and erecting a four stamp-mill, steam power. Nov 7.
P. C. Dunlevy, Quartz Mining and Milling Co, Island mountain; ten cuts, 20 feet each and one tunnel, 65 feet. Nov 19.
P C Dunlevy, Edna Co, Island Mountain; three cuts, 20 feet each; all cut the ledge. Nov 19.
W Hosmer, Vanwinkle Co, Lightning Creek; undeveloped. Nov 11.
Neil Campbell, Vancouver Co, Wilkinson lode; undeveloped. Dec 5.
W A Johnson, Dominion Co, on William Creek, near court house. Steadman lode; one shaft 50 feet deep; ledge, 7 feet 4 inches and well defined.

CLAIMS RECORDED AT REVELSTOKE.

During the present year there have been recorded at the Revelstoke office (Mr. J. Kirkup, recorder) 242 mineral claims, situated in different parts of the district, as follows: Illecillewaet, 207; Big Bend, 26; Kootenay Lake, 9. The ore is principally galena, carrying in some cases, a large percentage of silver. The only companies who have done any large amount of work are the Selkirk M & S Co and Corbin and Kennedy. On the following claims the necessary expenditure has been made to hold them for one year from date of record:

ILLECILLEWAET DISTRICT.

Selkirk M & S, Co Limited, twenty five claims named as follows: Isabella Carnmoney, Shamrock, Lanark, Maple Leaf, Balfour, Bloomfield; Emerald, Cloquet, Grenville, Tunnel, Syracus, Sutton, Lucky, Sailor Boy, Dorchester, Chippewa Girl, Shark, Mathoryma, Stone Jane, Genevieve, New York, Red Fox, Bellerophon, Whale; Chas Dundee, Belfast and Queen of the Hill, Menzies, Dundee, Rhodes and others, Asbury, Capt A E McCallum, Ronaldhill, A S Farwell, G M Sproat and A A Green, Stanhope, Norman Strait and W A McDonald, Gipsy, Henry Anderson, Empress of India, Scott, Cummins, Fowler and Hunter, Cleveland, Peter Pickering, Homestake, Jessie, Cayuse, Buffalo, Corbin & Kennedy and Chas Kerr, Corbin and Kennedy adj C P R No 1, Corbin, Kennedy & Woods, 7 claims, C P R No 2, Crystal, Emma Jane, Pt Dalhousie, Corra, Blue Lead and Happy Find, Chas Dundee and others, three; Marion, Jubilee and Cachar, Fred Fooks, Fooks No. 1, H V Edmonds, Edmonds No. 1, F S Higman, Jennie, H V Edmonds, Fanny, J G Jacques, Ferndale, J A Webster Vancouver; Henry Mill, Minnie F and Christina; Angus McGillivray, Silver Tip; Thos Fox, Fisher; John Norris, Silver Spoon.

KOOTENAY LAKE DISTRICT.

C H Montgomery, Black Bear; Wm Hamon, Irish Nell; Isaac Lougheed, Bright Star, M Kealy, J H Young and Chas Boden, Union Jack.

BIG BEND DISTRICT.

Chas. Kirp, Louis Lakes and others, 2—Brett and Taylor.

RECORDED AT KAMLOOPS.

Dec. 11, 1886—W H McKenzie, "Kamloops." Situate at Stump Lake, Nicola Valley; commencing at the northwest state of the Eureka claim and running in a northwesterly direction 1500 feet. No extra work or notices.
Dec. 11, 1886—G B Wright, "Eureka." Situate at Stump Lake, Nicola Valley.
Dec. 13, 1886—Geo. C. Wilson, "Silver Chief." Gold, silver, copper and other minerals; situate at Stump Lake, and bounded on the north by Stump Lake, and on the south by Columbia claim.
Dec. 15, 1886—Joseph Wilson, "Roaring Lion." Gold, silver and other minerals; situate at Stump Lake, Nicola Valley, and bounded on the north by "No Surrender" claim.
Dec. 15, 1886—William Wilson, "Sampson." Gold, silver, copper and other minerals; situate at Stump Lake; bounded on the north by "Roaring Lion."
Dec. 14, 1886—William Wilson, "Broadview." Gold, silver, copper and other minerals; situate at Stump Lake; bounded on the north by W D Patterson's claim.
Dec. 15, 1886—J H Turner, "Britannia." Gold, silver, copper and other minerals; situate at Stump Lake; bounded on the north by "Tubal Cain" claim.
Dec. 17, 1886—J W Chapman, "Chapman." Running in a northerly direction from the north stake of the "Mammoth" claim, and about a mile from the Rockford House.
Dec. 17, 1886—R Scott, "Mammoth." About ¾ mile northeast of the Rockford House, on R. Scott's ranch.
Dec. 17, 1886—R Scott and G B Wright, "Mountain Velin." About a mile north of the Rockford House, on the west side of the wagon road.
Dec. 15, 1886—D H McKenzie, "Cora." On the summit of the mountain between the Nicola wagon road and Stump Lake, Rockford.
Dec. 17, 1886—R Scott and G B Wright, "Mary Ann Scott." One-half a mile northeast of the Rockford House.
Dec. 21, 1886—D H McKenzie and I N Chapman, "Minnie." On a mountain on the east side of Stump Lake, Nicola Valley, and the north end stake about 1000 feet west of Patterson's house.
Dec. 23, 1886—Jno T Edwards, "Mabel." At Stump Lake; bounded on the north by the "Bella Scott" claim; vein or lode bearing gold, silver and copper and other minerals.
Dec. 23, 1886—A McKinnon, "Emma." At Stump Lake; bounded on the north by the "Mabel" claim.
Dec. 31, 1886—D J Buchanan, "Homestead." Bearing gold, silver and other minerals; situate at Stump Lake; bounded on the north by "Keystone" lode.
March 4, 1887—J H Turner, "Crown Prince." Bearing gold, silver and other minerals; situate at Stump Lake; bounded on the north by "Broadview."
June 14, 1887—Louis Marks, "Chicago." Bounded on the north by the "Minnie," and connects with the "Kamloops"; situate at Stump Lake, Nicola Valley.
March 14, 1887—J J Rutledge, "Frankie." Situate at Stump Lake, and lies to the south of "Tubal Cain."
March 21, 1884—Wm McKay, "Rockford." Gold, silver and other minerals; situate at Stump Lake; bounded on the north by "King Hiram."
March 21, 1887—M J Morrison and Jas Scott, "Diriga." At Stump Lake; bounded on the north by "Columbia."
March 21, 1887—M J Morrison and Jas Scott, "Frankie." Gold, silver and other minerals; Stump Lake; bounded on the north by Rockford claim.
March 21, 1887—Robt Scott, "Ironclad." Northeast corner of Nicola Lake.
March 24, 1887—D H McKenzie, "Alaska." On the west side of the Nicola wagon road, to the north of the "Mammoth."
March 28, 1887—Robert Scott and D H McKenzie, "Lake View." At Stump Lake; on the west side of the Nicola wagon road.
March 29, 1887—Wm Wilson and H M Cooper, "Pathogna." Gold, silver and other minerals; situate at Stump Lake, B. C.
April 1, 1887—J H Turner and Dr H M Cooper, "Blue Nose." Gold, silver and other minerals; situate at Stump Lake.
April 1, 1887—M Morrison and Jno Morrison, "Black Watch." Gold, silver and other minerals; Stump Lake.
April 9, 1887—J B Wright and D H McKenzie, "Idahoe." About 2 miles from the Rockford House, on Idahoe Inlet, Stump Lake. This claim carries well-defined veins of rich ore and assays up in the hundreds in gold and silver. Considerable work has been done.
April 9, 1887—Isaac Chapman and Isaac N Chapman, "Banner." Half a mile southerly from the "Idahoe," and is equally as rich.
April 12, 1887—Robt Scott, "Valley View."
April 13, 1887—J Wilson, "The Missing Link."
April 15, 1887—J Hepburn, "The Lakeview Extension."
April 18, 1887—Wm Dalby, "The Belmont."
April 18, 1887—Wm Wilson, "The Trumpeter."
April 18, 1887—Joseph Wilson, "The Atlas."
April 18, 1887—J H Turner, "The Diana."
April 18, 1887—Geo Henderson, "The Victor."
April 18, 1887—D W Higgins, "The Jubilee."
April 18, 1887—Saml Scott, "Queen of the Valley."
April 18, 1887—Robt Rob Scott, "Nellie."
April 18, 1887—Robt John Scott, "Fair Maid."
April 18, 1887—Arch McKinnon, "McKinnon."
April 18, 1887—Jno T Edwards, "Edwards."
April 18, 1887—Robt Scott, "Mount Fleetwood."
April 18, 1887—Wm F McCulloch, "Nellie Grant."
April 20, 1887—M J Morrison, "Big Sandy."
April 23, 1887—D J Buchanan, "Nelson."
April 23, 1887—D W Higgins, "Chiefnalu."
April 23, 1887—T B Hall, "Champion."
April 27, 1887—Wm Palmer and Peter Hope, "Keila."
April 27, 1887—Peter Hope and Wm Palmer, "Ashmore."
April 27, 1887—Joseph Wilson, "Cockney Duke."
April 25, 1887—M H Morrison and Angus McLeod, "Lightfoot."
April 28, 1887—Geo A Dearden, "Last Chance."
April 29, 1887—Wm F McCulloch, "Jenny Long."
April 30, 1887—W D Patterson, "Domino No. 1 and Domino No. 2."
May 5, 1887—G B Wright, "Edwards."
May 5, 1887—G B Wright, "Virginia."
May 7, 1887—Frank Allingham.
May 7, 1887—W D Patterson, "Planet." Considerable work has been done with good results.
May 9, 1887—Wm Wilson, "Robt Dunsmuir." On Idaho Hill; considerable work has been done with a good showing of rich ore, held in well-defined fissure veins.
May 9, 1887—John Hepburn, "Diamond Mine."
May 9, 1887—Wm Hepburn, "Robt Emmet." A shaft is sunk to the depth of 8 feet and is now 3 feet wide with strong indications of widening.
May 9, 1887—John Hepburn, Mary Reynolds." On Idaho Hill; is being worked with good results; the shaft is now to a depth of 72 feet and the owner intends sinking to 1000 feet; 70 tons of ore have already been taken out; the ore is rich and held in well defined fissures; the width of the lodge averages from 4 to 6 feet; assays run from $350 to $900.
May 9, 1887—John Macher, "Gold Cup." On Idaho Hill; the ledge is 35 feet wide; cutting has been opened and a shaft sunk to the depth of 10 feet and good results; assays $90 to the ton.
May 9, 1887—John Hepburn, "Deer Horn."
May 10, 1887—Richard S Byrn, "Salisbury."
May 10, 1887—M H Morrison and Angus McLeod, "St Ann's."
May 10, 1887—Wm McKay, "Ophir."
May 13, 1887—D H McKenzie, "Wizard."
May 13, 1887—Isaac N Chapman, "Union."
May 16, 1887—Jas and M H Morrison, "Jewel."
May 16, 1887—Jas Scott and D J Buchanan, "Champion."
May 16, 1887—Rante Harvey and Jno Morrison, "Johnny Bull."
May 16, 1887—M J Morrison and D J Buchanan, "Maggie."
May 19, 1887—Fred Wm Palmer, "Bald Eagle."
May 19, 1887—D Whitford, "Goose Lake."
May 19, 1887—Wm Palmer and D Whiteford, "Whiteford."
May 19, 1887—D Whiteford and Wm Palmer, "Nicola."
May 27, 1887—Turner Townsend, "The Nicola Queen."
May 27, 1887—G B Wright, "National Claim."
May 27, 1887—D H McKenzie and Joe Fletcher, "Scotia."
May 27, 1887—James Fuskin, "Daisy."
May 30, 1887—Ed H Church, "Genevieve."
May 30, 1887—John Macher, "Eugene."
May 30, 1887—John Hepburn, "The Giant." The ledge is 2 feet wide and now sunk to a depth of 8 feet; 12 tons of ore have been taken out and assays $200 to the ton.
May 30, 1887—Wm Wilson, "Hosbell." Shaft sunk to the depth of 8 feet on 20-inch ledge; has not been assayed, but proprietors think it will run to $400 per ton.
May 30, 1887—John Hepburn, "Nip and Tuck."
May 30, 1887—Wm Wilson, "Silver Bell." A shaft has been sunk on this ledge to a depth of 14 feet; vein 4 inches wide with good indications of widening; has not been assayed.
May 30, 1887—Jno Hepburn, "Black Jack." The vein is ten inches wide; not as yet assayed.
May 30, 1887—Geo Henderson, "Planet." A very promising claim; the shaft is down 35 feet; gold predominates; assays from $80 to $150.
May 30, 1887—Geo Henderson, "Star Mine." A shaft is sunk to the depth of 110 feet with a good showing of ore; ledge 2 feet wide on surface and increasing.
May 30, 1887—Wm Broderick. "Nellie Broderick."
"May 30, 1887—Donald Urquhart, "The Alexander."
May 30, 1887—Frank S Barnard, "senator."
May 30, 1887—F J Barnard, "Palmer."
May 30, 1887—Chas Crosfield, "Star."
May 30, 1887—Alex McMartin, "Annie."
May 30, 1887—Chas Crosfield and Alex McMartin, "Jubilee."
June 1, 1887—A H McLeod, "Refuge."
June 1, 1887—M N Morrison, "Neptune."
June 1, 1887—M H Morrison and D T Buchanan, "Mayflower."
June 1, 1887—Richd Broderick, "Maggie Broderick."
May 31, 1887—Saml Adler, "The 9 A Company."
May 31, 1887—J R Adler, "Monumental."
May 31, 1887—Geo O Madigan, "Homestead."
June 2, 1887—Turner Townsend, "Salmon King."
June 2, 1887—Turner Townsend, "Homestake."
June 2, 1887—Jno Hepburn, "Silver Cup."
June 2, 1887—Richd Broderick, "Victoria."
June 2, 1887—John Macher, "The Yankee Boy."
June 2, 1887—Wm Broderick, "Treasure Box."
June 2, 1887—Jno Macher, "Treasure Vault."
June 2, 1887—D H McKenzie, "Jenny Haywood."
June 2, 1887—D H McKenzie, "FeavineClaim."
June 3, 1887—Wm McCartney, "Surprise."
June 3, 1887—Jas McLeod, "Brother."
June 3, 1887—Jno McLeod, "Rover's Bride."
June 3, 1887—Willis Nicholls, "Golden Kra."
June 13, 1887—Wm Nicholls, "Prince of Wales."
June 14, 1887—Peter Hope, "Hope."
June 20, 1887—J Morrison and D J Buchanan, "Polly."
June 22, 1887—Alex McMaster, Chas Chrisfield and Wm Ansbery, "Prometer."
June 22, 1887—W F McCulloch, "Great Cæsar."
June 22, 1887—F J McCulloch, "Cæsar's Wife."
June 22, 1887—W F McCulloch, "American Girl."
June 24, 1887—G A Dearden, "Longfellow."
June 24, 1887—F J Jones, "Dentist."
June 24, 1887—Owen S Hatchelor, "Penfound."
June 27, 1887—D H McKenzie, "Minnie."
June 27, 1887—Geo Henderson, claim lying to the north of the "Planet."
June 27, 1887—Robt Dunsmuir, lies south of the "Planet."
——— Thos Drummond, "Eureka."
June 30, 1887—Jno Morrison and Wm McKay, "Cumberland."
July 4, 1887—C Van Noerkirke, "Blue Grouse."
July 6, 1887—Wm Ansberry, Chas Chrisfield and Alex McMaster, "Never Sweat."
July 8, 1887—A H McLeod, "Tunnel Claim."
July 8, 1887—Jno Morrison and D J Buchanan, "Retribution."
July 8, 1887—D J Buchanan, "Marion."
July 8, 1887—Richd Buchanan, "Quivee," and 35 others.
July 11, 1887—Jas Morrissy, "Lily Langtry."
July 13, 1887—Robt Scott and W McKay, "Triple Alliance."
July 14, 1887—C McLarren, "Bunch Grass."
July 15, 1887—Jas Scott and M J Morrison, "Big Sandy."
July 18, 1887—D Whiteford, "Goose Lake."
July 18, 1887—Josiah Fletcher, "Hattie Mine."
July 18, 1887—Samuel Scott and Wm McKay, "Gold Cup No. 2."
July 18, 1887—Geo Whitten, "Hermess."
July 19, 1887—Lu Quong and Ching Fun, at Scotch Creek; placer mine.
July 19, 1887—J Morrison, "Flora."
July 21, 1887—Josiah Fletcher and D H McKenzie, "Gussie."
July 30, 1887—Jno Morrison, "Rob Roy."
July 29, 1887—Jno Morrison, "R McDougall."
July 30, 1887—Jno Morrison, "Buchanan."
Aug 1, 1887—C Christfield and W F Asbary, "Alabama."
July 30, 1887—Jas Scott, "Brown Rig."
July 30, 1887—Robt McQuade and Geo Whitten, "Amazon."
Aug 4, 1887—Robt McQuade and Geo Whitten, "Ron Ton."
Aug 8, 1887—Wm Taylor, "Jakie."
Aug 9, 1887—Wm Wilson, "Buchanan."
Aug 11, 1887—Samuel T Scott, "Isabella."
Aug 10, 1887—Samuel Moore, "May Queen."
Aug 19, 1887—John Irving, "Reliance."
Aug 19, 1887—J A Mara, "Premier."
Aug 24, 1887—Robert Lipsett, "Yosemite."
Aug 19, 1887—R P Rithet, "Robinson."
Aug 22, 1887—Geo W Reynolds, "California."
Sept 2, 1887—H Saunders, "Milton."
Sept 5, 1887—S J Scott, "Mary."
Sept 16, 1887—Wm J McCulloch, "Mother Hubbard."
Sept 22, 1887—F Allingham, "Monte Carlo."
Oct 20, 1887—A H Bain and D H McKenzie, "Alpha."
Oct 20, 1887—Robert Scott, "Queen of the Valley No. 2."
Oct 20, 1887—S J Scott, "Emily."
Oct 21, 1887—Andrew Hunter, Jno McLennan and Charlie Mayer, Discovery Co, Malden creek, North Thompson.
Oct 21, 1887—C S Robbins, "Robbins' Claim."
Oct 26, 1887—L Murphy, "Bright Light."
Nov 9, 1887—S J Scott, "British Empire."
Nov 9, 1887—Wm Palmer, "Assale."
Nov 26, 1887—D H McKenzie, "Prince."
Nov 26, 1887—A H Bain, "Silver Queen."
Nov 30, 1887—Wm Freskin, "Britain."
Dec 2, 1887—Wm Dodd, "Reindeer."
Dec 2, 1887—Wm Dodd, "Emblem."
Dec 2, 1887—J Morrison, "Champion."
Dec 2, 1887—D J Buchanan, "Maggie."
Dec 2, 1887—D J Buchanan, "Samson."
Dec 2, 1887—J Morrison and R Byrnes, "Johnny Bull."
Dec 17, 1887—E Cannell, "Silver Beef."
Dec 19, 1887—D J Buchanan, "Pythogia."
Dec 19, 1887—Wm Wilson, "Cultis."
Dec 19, 1887—Jas Wilson, "Magpine."
Dec 19, 1887—Geo Whitton, "Happy Family."
Dec 19, 1887—J A Mara, "Atlas."

CLAIMS RECORDED AT WILD HORSE CREEK

At the Wild Horse Creek agency, Kootenay district, of which Mr O G Dennis is in charge, there have been recorded this year three quartz claims, situated at Spallumcheen, three on the Upper Columbia Lake, six on Wild Horse Creek, and 21 in the Kootenay Lake country, on the head waters of the left fork of Cotton Wood, Smith Creek and Salmon River. There has been no work done on any claims to speak of so far, only sufficient to comply with the Mineral Act. Two of the claims on Columbia Lake carry gold and is a fine milling ore to work, with one on Wild Horse of the same nature. The balance are all galena ores, the new discoveries on Kootenay Lake proving very rich in silver. An average of 24 assays got by Mr. Dennis at Kootenay Lake during the past summer showed one hundred and sixteen dollars to the ton of 2000 pounds. Great things are expected from this part of the district next summer. The foregoing do not include the records made at Donald, which embraces a portion of the Kootenay district. There is no doubt the district is very rich in minerals, which the small amount of work already done throughout the district proves.

RECORDED AT DONALD.

Sixty new claims have been recorded at Donald with Sheriff Redgrave since January of this year in the following parts of Kootenay, viz; Spallumcheen, Jubilee Mountain, and different forks of the Spallumcheen, which is situated about 40 miles from Golden, on the Columbia River, and from 7 to 25 miles from that river, and on 5-Mile Creek, calculated from Golden, all being in the Selkirk range. The Ottertail Creek mines are up the Kicking Horse, in the Rockies. A number of the Spallumcheen leads have been worked for three years, and most of the assessments have been completed in accordance with the Mineral Act, and next season surveys will be made of several of the claims and crown grants applied for. The ore in this vast lead is mostly of low grade, assaying from 15 to 30 ounces of silver to the ton but there is an enormous quantity of it, both in width and length, that will last for generations, and there is no doubt that in the near future capitalists will be attracted, especially to that part, and the leads fully developed. About 15 miles from these leads is Jubilee Mountain; seven claims have been taken up and recorded there and between the forks of Spallumcheen, close by, are recorded 200 other claims, and from most of these assays have been obtained which are considered very satisfactory, ranging from 30 and in some instances as high as 300 oz. silver to the ton. One claim especially, belonging to A. McMurdo, assayed as high as 500 oz. silver, besides considerable in gold, and it being free milling ore it is considered a rich and valuable mine. Arrangements were made with an English company to develope and purchase this mine for $100,000 and considerable money was paid on account, but the great drawback to the purchase was and is at the present time, the difficulty of getting to the mines, as the estimated cost of a road, twenty-five miles from the mines to the Columbia River, about twenty-four miles from Golden, crossing two ranges of the Selkirks, would be $10,000. The Ottertail Gold and Silver Mining Company were fully prepared to commence work this season, having erected a quartz mill, an and sawmill intended to erect a smelter having made roads and tramways to their mine and had likewise a quantity of ore on hand, when, unfortunately both for the company and the district their property was destroyed by fire in June last totally annihilating about $60,000 of property, besides the timber limits the company had secured are burnt up. This company owns four or five claims, and in some of their leads there is known to exist a large quantity of silver ore, assaying from 30 to 55 oz. to the ton close to the railway, and other parties own 5 or 6 claims adjacent thereto, one of these assaying 240 silver to the ton, the leads varying in thickness from 1 to 6 feet, fully justifying the erecting of a smelter in that locality. Very few really practical miners have visited this part, and the few that are there unfortunately are poor men, just able to complete assessments upon their claims so as to be within the meaning of the Act. The break-down of the steamboat Duchess, on the Columbia, and the very low stage of water at an early time of the year, was quite a drawback to the district, as many gentlemen of capital were proceeding up that quarter to inspect the mines and most probably would have made investments. On the whole the outlook in both placer and mineral claims, as well as stock-raising is satisfactory, and, although things are moving rather slowly, we may rest assured the time is not far distant when this district of Kootenay this sea of mountains will prove one vast centre of mineral operations.

KOOTENAY LAKE MINES.

The most accessible route at present is via Northern Pacific Railroad to Kootenay station, which is the only connecting point with the wagon road for the Kootenay River. The distance is 32 miles. The Kootenay Mining and Smelting Co.'s steamer will commence running in the spring and connect with the stage for the mines. The distance from Bonner's Ferry to the mines is 150 miles. The mines are wholly within the boundaries of British Columbia. The prospects heretofore discovered were composed of galena ore, and being of such a grade that they would not warrant shipping with present facilities; but the new discoveries are of such a high grade that it will not be long until this will be the most flourishing camp in the Northwest. The expectations are that there will be a great rush to the new mines. The character of the ore is composed of antimonial silver, gray and peacock copper. They are situated on the south side of Kootenay Lake Outlet and twenty miles from its mouth. The ore assays from 50 to 1500 oz. silver to the ton. Hall & Co. own the most promising prospects—the Bonanza and Silver King. They are 16 to 25 feet in width and have all the appearances of being very valuable. They intend to work a crew of men all winter, which will warrant some development by spring. There is about 1000 tons of ore on the dump, and it would be safe to say that 20 per cent. of it would go 100 oz. silver to the ton. They are making preparations to ship considerable next year. Richard Fry & Co. have some good looking claims in the same camp, the Grizzly and Silver Queen, all carrying the same kind of ore as in the Bonanza. Thomas & Townsend, Cook & Co, Kealy & Co and Montgomery & Co have promising claims in the same district. On the west side of Kootenay Lake there are about 40 claims all silver bearing galena ore, which have assayed from 10 to 1300 oz. silver and 40 to 80 per cent. lead, while the east side has some very valuable mines. On the east and west side of Kootenay Lake the estimated amount of ore in sight would exceed half a million tons. All indications are that this camp will lead all others. The C. P. R. should grasp the situation immediately.

DEVELOPMENTS IN CARIBOO.

In a previous column we have given, as nearly as possible, a list of the records made at Richfield, in Cariboo, and from the number it will be gathered that there is in that district greater interest now being manifested in quartz than at any other time since the quartz boom of 1878. But a better evidence still that we are about entering upon our quartz age in earnest this time is the large amount of practical work of development which has been accomplished, and principally during the past year. The B. C. M. & M. Co., which is composed almost entirely of Victoria capitalists, have expended, in round figures, for machinery and development fully $250,000, about $25,000 having been expended during 1887. On this property there is one vein twenty-four feet wide at a hundred feet depth, on which there are two tunnels, one of which is five hundred feet in length, and two shafts, one 112 and one 50 feet deep. On the Wilkinson location a shaft has been sunk one hundred feet, on a vein four feet wide. The machinery for a 20 stamp mill, purchased nine years ago, is on the ground, and a saw mill already erected. Considerable work was done this year, and there is over 1,000 tons of ore on the dump. The Island Mountain, owned by P. C. Dunlevy & Company, facing Jack of Club Lake, is about five miles from Barkerville. Twenty years ago miners made wages crushing the decomposed rock in a hand mortar. The company own the old Enterprise ledge and several others in the immediate vicinity, and have run ten cuts on the ledge thirty feet each, and a tunnel 65 feet. At the present time two gangs of men are at work and there are 4,000 tons of ore on the dump. A ten-stamp mill was erected last summer, and will be ready for operating in June next. The company has expended $45,000 during 1887, and fully expect to be turning out bullion next summer. The assays run from $40 upwards into the hundreds. The Burns Mountain Co., whose property overlooks Lightning Creek, worked during the summer of 1886. Two shafts and two tunnels have been excavated, the latter to about two hundred feet each. Enormously rich stringers exist in close proximity to the main ledge, and the owners are fully assured that they possess one of the richest properties in Cariboo. At the head of Chisholm Creek, J. H. Leroy and P. C. Dunlevy have during the present year, prospected a vein which shows very rich ore at a depth of twenty-two feet, the ledge being two feet wide. Adjacent to this property, C. Perkins has been working more or less every year for ten years, taking out very rich rock from stringers. On the Steadman lode, at Richfield, one shaft is 50 feet deep, showing a well defined ledge of sulphuret and ribbon rock, assaying from $40 upwards. A bar of $340 was taken out of this ledge during the first excitement. The Imperial Company, adjoining, sunk 20 feet, exposing a seam of decomposed quartz three feet wide and containing visible free gold. The Boyce Company, on Conklin Gulch, is erecting a 4-stamp mill at the present time. A tunnel of 16 feet taps the vein at 60 feet from the surface, where the ledge is ten feet wide. The mill will be crushing in about six weeks. The Rand Bros. expended about $1000 on three locations taken up this season. The Black Jack Co. is sinking on its ledge near Barkerville. The vein is four feet wide on the surface, and the ore becomes richer as they descend. On Lowhee Creek the Crace Co. is building an arastra to work the quartz from a tunnel which is being run to ascertain the extent of the vein. On the Snowshoe ledge Veith, Borland & Co. are tunnelling on an 8-foot vein. The Quesnelle Quartz Mining Co., at Hixon Creek, have worked continuously during the past three years, developing and testing their property. One shaft is 200 feet deep, while there are several others almost of the same depth. There is a five-stamp steam mill, and steam pumping and hoisting machinery on the property upon which fully $100,000 have thus far expended. The first practical effort in British Columbia to extract gold from sulphurets was attempted at the Foster mine, fifteen miles from Clinton, on the Fraser. The present company was organized about two years ago, and a new 10-stamp mill was erected. In consequence of the difficulty experienced in saving the gold in the sulphurets the mill has not been operated for the last six months. A few months ago rich discoveries were reported at Cayoosh creek, near Lillooet, bordering on Seaton lake. The croppings showed rich ore, and at twenty feet deep the free gold was still in sight. The ledge is eight feet wide, and is believed to be a bonanza. A large number of claims have been staked out, and next spring the efforts of the lucky owners will be directed to proving the value of the properties. The foregoing are the principal, if not the only mines in the Cariboo district upon which work was prosecuted during the year now closing. The confidence of the residents of that once famous portion of our province is still as strong as ever that as Cariboo once led the world in placer mining, it will again occupy that proud position in quartz mining.

ILLECILLEWAET MINES.

Owing to their width, richness and physicial conditions, and contiguity to the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Illecillewaet mines gives the most flattering assurance of speedy development and profitable returns that heretofore have been opened up in the country. Indeed thus far these are the only mines that have produced substantial returns for the outlay made upon them. The Illecillewaet district is in the Selkirk mountains, 400 miles from the coast, between the two crossings of the Columbia river, along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the mines are chiefly included in a range lying between the south and north forks of the river, from which the section takes its name, although lodes have been found on both sides of the mountain flanking these streams. The district thus far prospected is six or eight miles square. The lodes are large and well defined, and many of them, unquestionably will prove to be of great depth. They are most favorably situated for economical exploiting as they lie on the steep sides of the mountains, and can be worked entirely by tunnels, which insures natural drainage and ventilation, and affords the cheapest and most expeditious means of extracting the ores, it not being necessary in mines thus located to hoist the ore product or pump the water that may be encountered in the workings. Timber is also very abundant and convenient to all the workings, and many of the lodes contain within themselves iron, silica and all the essential fluxes for smelting the ores, thus obviating the necessity of obtaining these from other sources at a heavy expense as is generally found to be the case.

The formation of the country rock at Illecillewaet is slate, but a wide belt of limestone traverses the range between the two forks of the river, and in this belt the best lodes are found. The character of the ore is argentiferous galena and carbonates, and also gray copper, rich in silver. The galena ores are very abundant and of a high grade, carrying about 70 ounces of silver and 60 per cent. of lead to the ton, and are particularly fine ores for smelting. The carbonates are of a lower grade, but occur in large quantities, and are very easy to mine and smelt. The gray copper ore assays very high, up to three thousand ounces in silver to the ton; but up to this time only limited quantities have been found. A large number of mines have been staked out, and they extend from the railway level at an elevation of 3000 feet above sea level across the range to the north of the railway in an almost unbroken line. The summit of the range is 7,700 feet above the sea. The mines upon which the most, in fact the only development work has been done are those of the Selkirk Mining and Smelting Company of this city. This corporation, organized last summer, owns and controls the best mines in the district, and the gentlemen composing it have displayed great and commendable enterprise in their undertaking. Entering an entirely new and indescribably rough country this summer they found themselves obliged to build an elaborate system of trails, bridges, camps and houses. This they did as well as to establish a complete crushing and sampling mill and assay office. They also opened up six or seven mines, and, indeed, accomplished a vast deal of work up to the time they were obliged to suspend operations on account of the approach of winter early in November. During these few months of their ore product they sold and shipped to the smelters at Omaha, and San Francisco 256 tons valued at $21,000, being an average of about $83 per ton. Owing to the deep snow fall during the winter it was seen that it would be impracticable to pack ore by mule train from the mines to the railway as was done during the summer, therefore it was decided to confine operations during the winter to the driving of tunnels on one mine only to strike the vein at lower levels, in order to put that mine in condition to produce ore in abundance next year. This work is now being prosecuted on the "Lanark" mine. The "Lanark" is well known by our readers, having been much talked about of late on account of its size and richness, the vein being some twenty feet in width. During the ensuing summer the Selkirk Company purpose erecting an aerial tramway to this mine, which will enormously facilitate the transportation of ores to the railway, and permit of operations being carried on night and day all the year around. Although the Lanark gives great promise yet the Selkirk Company own some other mines which they esteem even higher. The shortness of the season this year did not permit of but very limited development work being put upon them. The outlook for this concern is exceedingly encouraging, as there is every indication of handsome dividends being received by the shareholders before the coming summer has passed.

The other mining locations in the Illecillewaet district are held chiefly by prospectors who are too poor to open and develope them. They seem to be waiting and hoping that the developments in the Selkirk Company's properties will demonstrate to a certain extent the value of their holdings and enable them to sell to men with capital. As no development has been done on any of these mines, it is not possible to give any further description of them than to say they are more or less of the same character as those above described so far as the nature of the ore is concerned.

Through the politeness of the officers of the Selkirk Mining and Smelting Co., (Ld.), we are enabled to give the following tabulated statement of the various shipments of lead and silver ore made from their works, and the net returns of the same at the smelters:

Date.	No. of Shipment.	Weight. lbs	Percentage of lead.	Percentage of silver.	Gross value per ton.	Net value per ton after deducting charges.	Net returns for each lot.
July 25	1	81128	149 00	17	$135 00	$1841 18	
Aug 13	2	36259	72 04	49	84 99	1265 86	
Aug 24	3	29669	60 97	52¾	80 02	1187 65	
Sept 1	4	32602	66 37	57¼	72 14	1175 59	
Sept 10	5	34416	54 41	60¾	64 14	1236 36	
Sept 30	6	37739	61 41	44¾	71 92	1257 09	
Oct 9	7	37311	61 41	41	70 49	1315 02	
Oct 11	8	37446	48 87	93¾	54 37	1017 97	
Oct 15	9	36043	45 74	90¼	46 93	845 75	
Oct 22	10½	72733	25 89	27¼	38 87	1433 00	
Oct 22	11½						
Oct 31	12½	71535	28 06	34¾	48 87	1747 96	
Nov 4	13½						
Nov 7	14	30876	45 95	37	57 18	882 74	

Average net yield per ton at smelter, $62.95.
Total net yield at smelter, $15,326.77.
Gross value, 256 tons, $21,152.77.

MONTANA.

As an illustration of what is being done by prospected and working mines, a carefully compiled table of the dividends paid by Montana properties to October 1st, 1887, credits as follows:

Alice	$ 750,000
Amy Silvercomith	100,000
Boston & Montana	520,000
Elkhorn	180,000
Empire	32,000
Grand Montana	2,000,000
Hecla Consolidated	1,047,000
[illegible]	197,320
Hope	132,000
Jay Gould	55,000
Lexington	565,000
M L (Dum Lummox)	1,136,525
Moulton	350,000
Original	124,000
Parrot	136,000
Total	$9,263,735

The bulk of these dividends have been paid within the last five years, and nearly one-fourth, viz: two million, during the first nine months of the present year.

ROCK CREEK.

The discovery at Rock Creek, near the boundary line, is the sensation now stirring circles during the past year. The mines are only a few miles from United States territory, and for that reason following up the discoveries and practical working of the mines of Idaho and adjacent states, it is believed the first substantial progress in quartz mining in this province will be heard of at Rock Creek. The discoverers were Rice and McKinney. The ore is very rich and on the top all free milling rock, in which there is a very large amount of visible gold. About 125 records have been made, and considerable development has taken place. The principal vein is from three to seven or eight feet in width and has been traced for miles. Old miners are convinced that a large and prosperous camp will be established here next year, and with the aid of capital that one of the richest mining districts of the continent will be developed.

CONCLUSION.

We have, very imperfectly, we

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Saturday, Dec. 31, 1887.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—Exit 1887.

—Enter 1888—Leap year.

—Prime Findon Haddocks—Fell & Co.*

—Work has been commenced on the Tacoma street railway.

—Winsor & Newton's artists' materials for sale by T. N. Hibben & Co.'s

—Application for bail has been refused the Chinaman who sent a threatening letter to Mr. J. Gardner the interpreter.

—For your Christmas glassware and crockery John Weiler's is the place. *

—This is the season for new resolves and sweating off. How long will they be kept?

Gladstone Cigars.

—Watch night service will be held in the Methodist church, Pandora street, to-night commencing at 10:30.

—A special line of fancy cups and saucers, at John Weiler's, Fort street. *

—The ball given by Mr. Geo. Black, at Hastings a few evenings ago was a brilliant affair and is the subject of much praise. About 200 guests were present.

Really! The Creme de la Creme.

—None are alive that wrote 1777, nor is it likely that many who, to-morrow, will write 1888, will be spared to write 1999. So the years go by and man passeth from life to the grave!

—Pass this by, but do not pass by Waitt & Co.'s stores without going in to examine their stock. *

—The customs officers have seized 28 cases, a large quantity of bottled wine, clothes, and quite a collection of ornaments, etc., which were not on the Batavia's manifest.

EASTERN TOWNSHIP'S BUTTER at Neufelder & Ross'. *

—For all things nice for Christmas go to Fell's. Bon bons, new fruits and nuts.*

—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's earnings for the week ending Dec. 14 were: $264,000; for the same week last year they were $203,000. The above does not include the earnings on the Southeastern Railway.

—Inks. Walkden's, Arnold's, Stephens, Antoin's, Carter's, and Sanford's at T. N. Hibben & Co.'s

—The New Year's dance on Tuesday evening, January 3rd, of the "Victoria Bachelors," will be held in the Philharmonic Hall instead of Harmony Hall. *

—How often do we hear of the sudden and fatal termination of a case of croup, when a young life might have been saved by the prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ayer's Almanac for the new year is out. Get one.

—Mayor McLean, of Vancouver will be banqueted by the citizens of the municipal city this (Saturday) evening. His Worship is deserving of this at the hands of his fellow citizens.

Tony Cigars.

—A sample of Spring Fife wheat, grown in the Okanagan country, has been placed on our table by Mr. Lumby, on whose ranche it was grown. The berry is clear and plump, hard as flint and said to weigh 65 lbs. to the bushel. British Columbia's inland empire ranks second to none anywhere for wheat culture.

—Come out to-night and see the splendid display of Musical Goods, (all suitable for Xmas presents), at M. W. Waitt & Co.'s Music Store. *

—Mr. T. Nast, the renowned cartoonist of *Harper's Weekly*, states that the C. P. R. is the best equipped, and the most obliging officials of any railroad on this continent.

Creme de la Creme Cigars; A. B. Gray & Co., Agents.

—Mr. McTiernan, Indian agent, states that the measles are spreading amongst the Indians both at Cowichan and the Fraser River. At Kestasy, five deaths have been reported within the past week.

—Messrs. A. Gilmore & Co., were the only consignees by the Olympian this morning.

—Thirty lots of Port Moody property was sold at auction at New Westminster by Mr. Trapp on Tuesday last. The lots in question were part of the property of Mr. Geo. Byrnes, of this city, and brought from $40 to $75 per acre.

The only place in the city for a glass of British Beer on draught is the Occidental Hotel. XXX Edinburgh

—Mr. Richard Wilkinson died of consumption at the residence of Mr. Daniel Wilkinson, Wharnock, on Christmas morning. The body was buried at Mount Lehman amid the general regret of the settlers. He was a fine young man and highly respected by all who knew him.

Smoke "Creme de la Creme" Cigars.

—Mr. C. Spring has been notified by the United States Marshal at Alaska that the schooners Onward, Thornton and Carolina will be restored to the owners at Ounalaska. As such a restoration is practically useless the owners will refuse the offer and demand that the vessels be forwarded to Victoria or that their cash value here be paid by the U. S. Government.

Black and Tan Cigars.

—The Christmas tree and entertainment at the Odd Fellows hall last evening is voted by all who were present a decided success. First came magic lantern views, then a Punch and Judy show, followed by a distribution of prizes on the Christmas tree. At this stage of the proceedings the mythical goat—the "royal bumper"—was led forth gaily trapped and created great amusement for the children. Later on the little folks went home when the hall was cleared and a dance enjoyed.

—The following new books are now in stock and can be obtained at the B. C. Stationery Co., next to Postoffice: Canadian almanac, in paper, 15c; do, in cloth, 25c; Pelouvet's select notes on the International S.S. lessons, 1888, cloth, $1.50; Dr. Vincent's commentary on the International S.S. lessons for 1888, $1.50; Hawley Smart's greatest success, Saddle & Sabre, 35c; A Prince of the Blood, by James Payn, 35c; One Traveller Returns, by David Christie Murray, 35c. A Modern Magician, by J. Fitzgerald Molloy, 35c. J. B. Ferguson, Manager.

A Faithful Servant.

To-night Mr. Robert Wallace severs his connection with the Victoria post office, a position he has held for some 15 years. During that long and eventful period he has discharged the duties of his office with zeal and fidelity, satisfactory alike to the people of this city and the government. He retires on a well earned allowance made him by the government for his faithful service. Appreciatory as with the employees connected with the postal service will, to-night present Mr. Wallace with a handsome easy chair, accompanied by an illuminated address, as a token of the esteem in which he is held by them. Mr. Wallace carries with him the best wishes of the entire community, who hope he may long be spared to enjoy the ease now in store for him.

OUR SANITARY CONDITION.

What the Health Officer Says—Suggestions Made—Comparisons.

A TIMES representative called upon the City Health Officer, Dr. Milne, to-day, from whom the following information in reference to the sanitary condition of the city for the past year was received. The returns for 1887 would make a good showing in the death rate as compared with former years. During the autumn and winter the number of deaths were much less than on former years, and the general health of the city was good up to the present time. Measles had been prevalent for the last few months, but had not materially increased the mortality amongst the white people. As to typhoid fever, the city had been favored; only a few fatal cases had been reported for the year. Comparing our condition with some of the eastern cities, Victorians are to be congratulated, as at present in some of the cities of Ontario and Quebec the deaths are numerous from various causes—chiefly from typhoid fever and other epidemic diseases. The death rate for Victoria for the past year will be about seventeen for each thousand of the population, which will no doubt compare favorably with the eastern cities. The twenty-two cities which reported to the Dominion Government for the year 1886, had a population of 675,874. The number of deaths reported from these cities and towns were 16,009 were about 24.6 per 1000 of the population. It can hardly be expected that the returns will change much this year. So, taking this into consideration, our city makes a favorable returning as compared with the average death rate. Further, in making comparison with the cities of Britain, where water supply and drainage in most of the cities is perfect, our condition is very favorable. During 1886, of the 28 largest towns, with an estimated population of 9,000,000, the deaths were 189,610, or equal to a death rate of 20.9 per 1000 of the population. It is difficult to account for the increased death rate in some of the larger cities of the Dominion in comparison with the British cities, but this is explained chiefly in the cities of the Province of Quebec, where an abnormal mortality prevails, mostly due to the manners and customs of the people in the densely populated cities. To give an idea of mortality in the large cities the death rate last year was, for Montreal, 31.6; Quebec 31; Toronto, 24; Hamilton, 20.8; Ottawa, 20; Halifax, 21.

In reply to questions pertaining to sanitary improvements, Dr. Milne said it is of the utmost necessity that a better supply of water should be obtained for Victoria. The next step should be a proper system of drainage, which, if carried out efficiently, would place Victoria in a sanitary point, a peer above all other cities or towns in the Dominion, where the mortality would be low, as well as a delightful place to live in. The doctor further stated that his annual report for the year just ended would be published shortly, giving a detailed statement of the monthly mortuary returns; together with some suggestions for sanitary reforms for the consideration of the Mayor and Council.

Church Notice.

Baptist Church, Rev. M. L. Rugg, pastor. Service at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Subject of sermons, morning: "The Incredible Things of Life." Evening: "The Lamb of God." Seats free; strangers made welcome.

The Right Place.

THE RIGHT PLACE for Gum Boots, Rubbers, and all kinds of Overshoes, is at Erskine's Boot & Shoe Emporium, corner Government and Johnson Sts.

Outgoing Passengers.

The Umatilla sailed for San Francisco this afternoon with the following passengers: Wm. Broderick, W. D. Claussen and wife, Miss C. Phillips, Mrs. A. Phillips, Mrs. W. Walker, Mrs. R. Gamble, Louis Redon and wife, Geo. Beriot.

Cold Weather.

Ladies', Misses', and Gents' THICK GERMAN FELT SHOES, just in time for the season, at the B. C. Boot & Shoe Store, opposite the post office. *

H. MANSELL.

Xmas Presents.

Nothing better or more acceptable for a Xmas present than your photograph. Sit now and avoid hurry and delay.

HALL & LOWE,

The leading photographers, Govt. St.*

Small-pox at Seattle.

Dr. Jackson telegraphed this morning to Rev. J. B. Alexander, British Vice-Consul at Port Townsend, regarding the cases of small-pox reported at Seattle. An answer is expected shortly and the necessary precautions will be taken by the vigilant health officer.

Yearly Gems.

The "Yearly Gems" of British Columbia are now ready, at Mrs. R. Maynard's. Ladies who have had their little one's photographs taken at her studio during 1887, and who have not already received one of the Gems, can do so by calling at the photograph studio, Douglas street. *

"C" Battery.

The battery will muster to-morrow morning at their temporary barracks near Beacon Hill. The band instruments arrived a few days ago. "C" battery will parade and march out every Thursday morning.

The Place for Jewelry.

Jewelry can be seen at J. Dascanville & Co.'s store. All the latest styles in earrings, brooches, necklaces, lockets, and ladies and gents gold and silver watches. Also the largest stock of enamel plateware this side of San Francisco. Give us a call. *

Bandsmen, Read This.

Messrs. C. A. LOMBARD & Co. are now ready to supply you with instruments made by F. Besson & Co., of London, at 15 per cent. less than any other dealers in the province. Send in your orders direct to us and save money. *

New Year's Reception.

The W. C. T. U. and I. O. G. T. will hold a reception on New Year's day (Monday), at the rooms of Y. M. C. A., and will be happy to receive their friends from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. A hearty welcome will be accorded to all, especially young men who are strangers. A grand mass meeting will be held in the evening at Temperance Hall. An excellent programme will be provided. Doors open at 7:30, chair taken at 8 o'clock. *

On View.

XMAS GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, just opened out a new lot. At G. W. A. LANGE'S, Jeweler, Government street. *

North Arm Road.

The matter of building a road between North Arm and Vancouver is being considered by the municipal council of that city, and who are negotiating with Mr. Van Horne on the subject. The latter states that the C. P. R. will undertake the whole of the construction of the road from False Creek to the government land, providing that this city build a bridge over False Creek, and that the municipality of Richmond finish the road. He considered that it would entail an expenditure of about $10,000 by the company. The government will be petitioned to give assistance in this matter.

OUR EXPORTS.

What Our Province Has Sold to the Rest of the World During the Past Sixteen Years.

The following table will show the value of our exports during the past sixteen years. The figures do not represent the volume of trade as exactly as in former years, when all our exports were to foreign countries and were entered at our customs houses. The exports to Eastern Canada—our salmon, lumber, &c.—are now shipped very largely by the C. P. R., which reduces the total as compared with former years. Keeping this fact in view, it will be seen that our export trade shows a satisfactory condition of affairs, and indicates a gratifying and suggestive expansion in the coming year:

Y'r.	Mines.	Fisheries.	Forest.	Anim'ls	Ag'l.	Mf'g	Total.
1872	$1,389,585	$ 37,706	$214,377	$214,709	$142	$1,540	$1,858,059
1873	1,224,362	43,361	211,026	259,292	2,885	1,197	1,742,123
1874	1,351,145	114,118	260,116	320,625	5,296	448	2,051,748
1875	1,929,294	133,986	292,468	411,810	9,727	——	2,777,285
1876	2,092,130	71,338	273,430	329,027	3,080	68	2,769,082
1877	1,708,848	105,603	287,042	240,836	3,083	1,500	2,346,969
1878	1,759,171	423,840	327,360	257,314	462	——	2,768,147
1879	1,530,812	633,493	273,366	268,671	2,505	57	2,708,847
1880	1,664,626	317,410	258,804	339,218	3,843	100	2,584,001
1881	1,317,079	400,984	162,747	350,474	248	22	2,231,554
1882	1,437,072	976,903	362,875	300,429	946	2,016	3,080,841
1883	1,309,646	1,333,385	407,634	287,394	6,791	443	3,345,263
1884	1,441,062	899,371	458,365	271,796	1,745	1,413	3,100,404
1885	1,759,512	727,672	262,071	414,864	2,324	5,948	3,172,391
1886	1,720,336	633,110	200,178	329,248	1,917	1,035	2,885,824
1887	1,822,828	910,559	234,109	380,126	2,328	16,062	3,366,012

In addition, goods exported not the product of Canada, $100,215.

Total exports for year 1886-7 ..... $3,466,227

INLAND REVENUE.

The Following Statement Shows the Collections in the Inland Revenue Division of Victoria from 1st January to 31st December, 1887.

MONTH.	Licenses.	TOBACCO		CIGARS		SPIRITS		MALT		Other Rec'pts	Totals.
		lbs	Duty.	Number	Duty.	P'f Gal	Duty.	lbs	Duty.		
January	$ 95 00	2120	$ 424 00	189,725	$1138 35	2703.27	$3510 35	66,312	$ 663 12	$ 45 00	$5865 59
February	.....	4043½	80 95	146,000	876 00	1723.77	2240 92	33,741	337 91	6.00	3741 78
March	.....	910	183 00	163,050	978 30	4170.90	5512 21	35,116	351 16	223 78	7753 40
April	.....	6394	1278 80	162,500	975 00	3615.56	4700 22	35,235	352 35	475 60	8284 98
May	10 00	222	64 40	175,200	1051 20	3242.21	4214 85	120,362	1203 67	21 00	6575 12
June	.....	1148	229 60	221,750	1330 50	6541.41	8503 23	137,601	1376 37	39 00	11778 26
July	100 00	1518	303 60	129,300	775 80	339.62	441 50	124,195	1241 95	7.00	4909 85
August	60 00	5690	1139 00	183,600	1102 00	961.46	1249.90	125,225	1252 25	9.00	4764 88
September	20 00	870	174 00	177,300	1063 80	666.30	867 09	94,252	942 52	.....	3067 41
October	20 00	24712½	4942 50	136,500	819 00	3666.30	4766 08	91,092	910 92	.....	11447 98
November	.....	2331	466 20	160,150	996 90	3060.36	3978 46	92,690	926 90	25.00	6593 52
December	.....	840	168.00	138,400	830 40	2282.12	2966.66	61,538	615 38	1.00	4566 07
Totals	1810 00	46920½	9384 05	1988,675	11862 05	34170.90	44422.19	1069.61	11019.61	880.40	79348.26

Rate of duty on above—Tobacco, 20c per lb; Cigars, $6 per 1000; Spirits, $2c per gal.; Malt, 1c per lb.

New Year's Day.

Monday being proclaimed a holiday, no paper will issue from THE TIMES' office until Tuesday evening.

Our New Year's Edition.

A large edition of to-day's paper has been printed. Copies for mailing can be had at the office of publication, Yates street, price 10 cents. To friends at a distance the New Year's edition of THE TIMES will prove of interest, as it shows the progress our fair city and province is making.

CITY OF VANCOUVER.

Young but Wonderfully Progressive City—Its Amazing Record.

Not many weeks since a description of the progress made by the sister City of Vancouver appeared in these columns. At present it is not necessary to enlarge upon our former articles. In justice to the province's junior city it is but right to state that its progress and advancement goes on apace, without any abatement or stoppages. The year was entered upon by the people of the city, the major portion of whom had lost their all by the memorable fire of the previous June, with some forebodings. The city fathers, however, realized their position and led the van in the progress which has astonished all who have visited the city since its site was denuded of its noble timber growth which covered the entire peninsula some eighteen months ago. We can do no better in showing the advance made by this city than giving its receipts and expenditure for the past year, as well as the total sum for which the city is assessed. The total receipts from all sources was $203,253.69, and the expenditure $170,744.43, leaving a surplus to the incoming Council of $32,483.26. The assessment roll for the city is placed at $4,000,000. The money was expended in substantial, permanent improvements, such as grading the streets, building sidewalks, planking the highways, constructing sewers and drains, purchasing a fire extinguishing apparatus, building a city hall, school houses, police barracks and such like; all necessary adjuncts to a thriving, progressive corporation. The new buildings, it is estimated, will foot up to a total of $1,500,000, many of which are elegant and would prove a credit to any city on the continent. The incoming year will witness even greater progress than its predecessor, as already contracts are awarded for buildings approaching a quarter of a million. We could extend this article to an indifinite extent. It is not saying too much or predicting that which is not likely to come to pass when we state inclosing that its citizens have unbounded faith in the future in store for Vancouver, and the importance it is destined to attain to as a shipping and commercial centre. Capitalists abroad believe it will be a large town, and back their belief by investing heavily in real estate and buildings. If energy, enterprise and go-aheaditiveness counts for anything, then Vancouver must continue to flourish, for already it has its gas works, electric light, and omnibus line, water works under construction, elegant and commodious hotels, streets named, houses numbered, an unrivalled harbor, easy of access and capable of accommodating a large marine fleet, as well as being the terminus of the Canadian Pacific all-rail route, from ocean to ocean—a fact which alone would help in building up a city of vast proportions anywhere. Well may the Vancouverites feel elated over the showing their city makes since it came into existence. They have every reason to be hopeful of the future.

Schooner Arrived.

Carne & Munsie's new schooner, the "Viva," arrived this morning, 165 days from Halifax.

Cork Soled

Boots, for Ladies and Gentlemen, at ERSKINE'S BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM, corner Government and Johnson Sts. *

Victoria P. O.

For the following figures we are indebted to Mr. R. Wallace, postmaster:

For the year ending 30th June 1887—	
No. of orders issued	8,602
Amount of orders issued	$138,911 21
Total commission	1,356 75
Orders paid	212,594 79
Total business	$350,942 54
For half year ending 31st Dec., 1887—	
No. of orders issued	4,328
Amount of orders issued	$79,327 83
Total commission	771 09
Orders paid	96,587 07
Total business, half year	$176,687 0
Total revenue for year ending 30th June, 1887	22,756 79
Ditto for last half year	12,017 09

Did You See Them Yet?

Those beautiful Langtry French kid button boot. For cut, fit and elegance, they are unsurpassed. Also, the Louis XIV. kid boots and slippers. They were made to the order of H. Mansell, of the British Columbia Boot and Shoe store, Government street, opposite post office.

THEY ARE JUST LOVELY. *

—The Athletic Club had a grand time at their banquet last night. Want of space precludes a lengthy report.

MARRIAGES DURING 1887.

Dates of Licenses and Names of the High Contracting Parties.

The following are the licenses issued by Sheriff McMillan during the year 1887:

Jan 1—J P Burgess and Sarah Jane Yale Bailey.
J Murray and Catherine Hill.
James Hutson and Mary Ellen Prout.
James Lavender and Margaret Daniels.
Max Gorson and Rosa Rosten.
Jan 10—Geo Carter and Minnie Gibbs.
Jan 11—W Clarke and Georgiana Chognitte.
Jan 12—Lem Nun and Fai Ah Dong.
Jan 17—H Deverosz Pitt and Justina McDonald.
Henry Brown and Ettie Evans.
Homer Dolin and Florence E Warner.
Jan 21—E J Monk and Minnie Young.
Jan 24—John Lewis and Dorothy Ganner.
Jan 25—Ah Chin and Goot Yore.
Jan 27—J E Jenkins and Mary Ann Allatt.
Jan 31—T Alexander and Corinthia E S Pierre.
B H West and Charlotte L Waddell.
C Marston and Martha Elliott.
Feb 8—S D Nesbitt and Marion F L Ella.
Feb 9—W McColl and Susan E McClure
Feb 10—E Escalet and Matilda Eaton.
Feb 14—Joseph B Holmes and Ellen Buff.
Henry Rivers and Catherine A H Jarvis.
John Bennett and Elizabeth Smith.
Feb 15—Feilx Marcott and Jennie Bartleman.
Feb 21—Ben Lemona and Mary Ann Lemona.
Mar 4—James Lemon and Isabella Jones.
Mar 11—Geo Mann and Agnes P Milne.
Mar 16—Wesley R Bryant and Alice Blythe.
Apr 4—John F Haney and Laura J Stephens.
Lai Hing and In Goon.
Apr 11—John E Gardner and Bertha E Burgess.
Apr 15—Chas Williams and Fanny G H Healey.
Apr 20—A S Going and Harriet Jackson.
Apr 21—Robert Atwood and Laura Bentley.
Apr 25—J W Meldrum and Catherine J Smillie.
T Tiedemann and Josephine M Suffern.
Apr 28—Wm Robertson and Annie Smillie.
May 3—W A Mackie and Loveta J Jacques.
May 4—Eugene Burnham and Harriet Chapman.
John Lawson and Mary J McRoberts.
May 9—Ralph Borthwick and Phoebe Caldwell.
May 23—John Neill and Jane Hemley.
May 30—D R Riddell and Christina Davidson.
Jun 5—Alex Bryceie and Emma Cameron.
Jun 11—Samuel Banner and Louie Booth.
Jun 13—A D White and Kitty Coran.
Jun 24—Samuel Stevens and Bessie Bell.
Jun 25—A McGregor and Jennie B Lamb.
Jul 5—J S Lodyard and Eleanor Mary Wilson.
James H Hughes and Annie E Hill.
Jul 14—Orlando T Hance and Mary E Forbie.
Jul 18—John Fleet and Henrietta H Alcock.
Jacob McD Hughes and Cora M Miles.
Jul 20—R Wade and Jessie Stevens.
Jul 29—Frank R Gregg and Alice McArthur.
Frank Barnes and Harriet E Robinson.
Jul 25—Lee Low and Ah Kim.
Jul 26—Roderick Fraser and Elizabeth Thomas.
Aug 1—Wm Hodgson and Mary Ann Abernethy.
Aug 3—Wm Cowan and Mary Jane Davis.
Aug 7—John Roberts and Paulina A King.
Aug 8—W H Ellis and Ada L Withrow.
Walter Poole and Jennie Haynes.
Aug 9—A A Griffin and Elvira P Wilkie.
J R Gardiner and Maggie Campbell.
Aug 12—Robert Lawson and Elizabeth Deiz.
Aug 16—Alfred Hodnett and Eva Ewart.
Albert R Gannon and Sarah M Beditig.
Aug 18—Henry A O'Brien and Lizzie G Stevens.
Aug 19—J Margotich and Magdalen Calaspero.
Aug 24—A J Brutcher and Georgie A Bryant.
Aug 25—Jas Cohen and Florence M Smallbone.
Aug 27—P Ingram and Margaret Ringland.
Aug 29—James Allen and Minnie Kelly.
Aug 30—Alfred Emery and Lydia Fairclough.
Sep 1—Jos Nightengale and Fanny Ackerman.
Sep 3—Henry J Hansen and Lizzie Jones.
Sep 5—Ernest A Wyld and Julia D Jorand.
Sep 12—Richard Drake and Lucy Clark.
David Rowley and Sabina Mason.
Sep 13—Gustaf Larsen and Helen Rivers.
Sep 15—Thomas Stewart and Mary Clemes.
Sep 17—W W Carlow and Jessie Carlow.
Sep 16—W B Adair and Mary L Jorand.
Sep 20—D W Morrow and Kate S Williams.
Sep. 28—Alex Gabriel and Ellen Miller.
Fred Smith and Annie Morris.
Sep. 29—G Blair and Annie McLean Smith.
Oct. 1—Rich Hunter and Elizabeth Hetchoon.
Oct. 4—Wm Thomson and Amy E Jennings.
Oct. 5—J A Hatfield and Carrie B Stevens.
Oct. 10—Robert W Good and Elizabeth Hawley.
Oct. 14—Ah Lot and Ah Che.
A R Cameron and Mary C McPherson.
Oct. 15—Geo E Hawes and Bessie Shepard.
Oct. 17—Ah Moon and Ah Soo.
Oct. 19—Thos W Smith and Elizabeth Cox.
Oct. 21—W G Kemp and Elizabeth Donaghue.
Oct. 22—W E Slater and Annie McDonald.
Oct. 24—Almond Thomas and Emma Slater.
Nov 4—Geo Bishop and Ellen Johnston.
Nov 10—Geo Clyde and Emma Dewsnap.
Nov 12—Geo Sherwood and Sarah O Sullivan.
Nov 15—Andrew Thorn and Edith Bellamy.
Nov 18—J J Randolph and Charlotte Robinson.
Nov 22—P A Phillips and Sarah Assenheim.
Nov 23—A J Forest and Edna F Grozory.
Dec 1—D H Stewart and Martha E Biggar.
J C Matthews and Ellen Watt.
E Gilbert and Adeline E Silvins.
Dec 5—H C Davis and Emma E Osmonde.
Dec 6—J Merrifield and Alice Warring.
Dec 12—Joseph Bland and Elizabeth R Smith.
Dec 14—R P Dowdall and Annie Baird.
Dec 15—W R Hunter and Maria M Dobson.
W Marwick and Margaret Barnard.
Dec 19—Chu Chung and Sheng Poon.
Dec 20—J Barnsley and Elizabeth J Collister.
Dec 21—A N C King and Clara Amy Gardiner.
Dec 22—H W Bagley and Mary Kennedy.
Dec 24—T Whitwell and Susan Mann.
Geo Wagg and Sarah Jane Birney.
Dec 27—W D Claussen and Mary R Hibben.
Geo S Russell and Lillie Whittaker.
Dec 30—Charles F Gibson and Jane Wier.

ON THE WING.

Mrs. A. Phillips and Miss C. Phillips went south on the Mexico.

Col. Baker left Liverpool on Saturday last for British Columbia.

Miss Armstrong arrived down from New Westminster yesterday.

Mr. W. D. Claussen and wife are passengers by the Umatilla for San Francisco.

Capt. and Mrs. Jemmett, and Mr. and Mrs. Tolmie, arrived down from the mainland yesterday.

Mr. W. Broderick, of the Custom House, has gone to San Francisco on a two weeks' leave of absence.

Mr. J. W. McLeod came over from the Sound yesterday suffering from a slight cold and rheumatism.

Senator Schultz, after attending to his senatorial duties at Ottawa for a month, proceeds to Harrison Lake Sanitarium, where he has created a cottage.

Mr. Louis Redon and wife go to San Francisco on the Umatilla. They will spend the remainder of the winter in Southern California.

For some days past Superintendent Bloomfield has been at the wharf on the arrival of the Sound steamer. He noticed several hard characters arriving from Seattle, amongst them two men who served a long term in Seattle for burglary. The police are keeping a watchful eye on these individuals and intend to make them decamp as soon as possible.

THE OWNER OF THE LITTLE 'OUSE VINDICATES 'IMSELF.

HEDITOR HOF THE TIMES:

SIR,—A friend hof mine 'anded me a copy hof your paper last week hin wich was an attack hon me, signed "'Ard Grit." Hi would not 'ave seen hit, has hi cannot hafford to take the papers; hi takes my friend 'Iggins' paper because hit does not cost hanything. Now, surely, Mr. Heditor, you do not blame me for making 'ay wile the sun shines, for hi knows hif hi was not a councillor hother people's sidewalks, streets and drains would 'ave to receive a fair share hof the hexpenditure, hand there would not be much left to hexpend hon the little back streets hin wich hi 'ave located my 'ouses. Hi want you to hunderstand, Mr. Heditor, two hof the corporation workmen har tenants hof mine, hand har well satisfied with their little 'ouses. 'Owever, hi might mention hi manages to keep them hemployed hall the time. Hi 'ave worked 'ard for to make my little pile with the haid principally hof my Chinese 'od carriers, hand hi think hit too bad that "'Ard Grit" should take hit so 'ard to 'art habout my himprovements hin the vicinity hof my little 'ouses hon Hamelia, Quadra hand Johnson streets. Hi hintend to run hagain hif hi could be sure the people would helect me, but since the hold judge sat down hon hus habout that seal business hi ham weakening hon hit. Hi knows hi ham close fisted, but not with the corporation funds, has hi believe hin spending hit lavishly; but hi ham not han 'og, and hif helected next year will 'ave han helectric pole put hup hon the hother hend hof Hamelia street, hand ha thin coat hof rook ha foot thick down the middle hof the halley.

TOMMY THE COUNCILLOR.

1888.

Letts' office and Canadian pocket diary, blank books, cap and letter copying books, and a large supply of the many requisites for the incoming year for sale at T. N. Hibben & Co.'s *

Consignees.

Per the Olympian from the Sound to-day:—B C S & Printing Co, C L Gibbs, E N Scoville & Co, Langley & Co, N & S Rose, Van Volkenburgh.

Passengers Arriving.

Per the Olympian from the Sound to-day:—J Fitzgerald, C Butler and boy, Mrs McCutcheon, C J Robinson, E E Lemon, Prof Menzies, F W Walde, A Gudeman, A Haines, R T Roberts, G S Batty, G G Chandler, Mrs Glassey, Mrs Marshall, Mrs McDonald, J L Middlebank, F Payne, E H Fisher, H Stevens, R Cameron, Jaheit, W Hurly and wife, O Wilner, E S Loader, McTague, A Visher, J Wright, J Bolderson, Mrs Hawthorne, Miss N Beone, J Morrice, A Wilson, G Fisher, T Burgess, N McLeod, A R Glate, 1 Chinaman, and two Indians.

NEW TO-DAY.

Tenders are Invited for

THE HULL AND MACHINERY FOR A STEAM LAUNCH, 35 feet long. Plans and specifications to be seen at the office of Sprott & Gray, Rock Bay, Victoria. Tenders will be received until January 10th, 1888. d31

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

JULIUS BARRAN,

Our leading sole heir of the Famous

Cambridge Sausage

In Victoria begs to thank his customers for past favors and hopes to continue manufacturing the best articles in his line of business. With best regards and

WISHING ALL A HAPPY NEW YEAR

ANDREW GRAY

Is a Candidate

For Councillor in Johnson St. Ward

And Solicits a Vote.

de30 2w

JOHN ROBERTSON

Is a Candidate for

Councillor for Johnson St. Ward

And Solicits the Votes of the Electors.

de30d

NO. 152.

A BY-LAW

To Regulate the Election of the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Victoria for the year 1888.

[Passed 28th December, 1887.]

WHEREAS, it is provided by law that the nomination for Mayor and Councillors shall be held on the second Monday in January in each year, from 12 m. to 2 p. m., and the polling, if any from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m., and it is further provided that the Council shall, in the month of December in each year, appoint a Returning Officer, and shall also name the polling places and otherwise arrange for the holding of the coming election; and it is further provided that the polling, if any, at such election shall be had and taken at such place or places as the Council shall by By-Law appoint; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:

1. The nomination of Candidates for the respective offices of Mayor and Councillors of the City of Victoria, shall take place at the City Hall in the said City, on Monday, the 9th day of January, 1888.

2. In case a poll shall be demanded at the election of Mayor, the vote of the electors thereon shall be taken by ballot at the City Hall aforesaid, on Thursday, the 12th day of January aforesaid.

3. In case a poll shall be demanded at the election of Councillors for any ward, the vote of the electors thereon shall be taken by ballot on the day aforesaid at the respective places following, that is to say in Johnson street ward at the City Hall aforesaid; in Yates Street Ward at Mr. Sargison's office, Langley street, and in James Bay Ward at the Hook and Ladder House.

4. Sections 5, 7, 8 and nine of the By-Law cited as the Municipal Elections Regulation and Ballot Act, 1885, and so much of the schedule thereto as are applicable shall be read with and form part of this By-Law.

5. William K. Bull is hereby appointed the Returning Officer at the said election.

de29

MEN'S

Fur Caps & Fur Turbans

JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE STOCK

Which will be sold at

Unusually Low Rates to Clear Off.

A. B. GRAY & CO.,

de29 6d w Wharf Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hudson's Bay Company.

Several Carloads of Assorted Canned Fruits have just been received from the Delhi Canning Co.,

—CONSISTING OF—

SWEET PEAS, SWEET CORN,
FRESH PEACHES, FRESH TOMATOES,
FRESH BEANS, FRESH STRAWBERRIES,
CHERRIES, PEARS, &c., &c.

Also, a supply of 1lb. tins Lobsters from A. R. Loggie and John Baird & Co.

The quality of these Goods is unsurpassed and the Prices are low.

OVERCOATS!

Clearing : Out : Overcoats

Boys' Overcoats, all at $3.00 Each.
Youths' Overcoats, from $4.00 Each.
80 Men's Overcoats, at $6, $8 and $10 Each.

The above would be splendid value at $10, $12 and $14 Each.

Russell, McDonald & Co.'s

CHEAP VARIETY STORE

de22 Douglas Street, Opposite Iron Church.

FALL STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

Best & Latest Styles,

JUST OPENED.

J. H. BAKER, - - Government Street.

Commons of Canada.

REQUISITION.

VICTORIA, B. C.,
22nd December, 1887.

To Edward Gawler Prior, Esq., M.P.P.

Recognizing the energy and ability with which you have conducted your private business in this city, and aware of the aptitude for political life which you have evinced while a member of the Legislative Assembly for the Electoral District of Victoria City, we urgently request you to extend your share of political usefulness to the City and District, by becoming a candidate for the seat in the House of Commons of Canada, rendered vacant by the resignation of Noah Shakespeare, Esq., and pledge you our cordial support in the prosecution of the election contest, should a contest be rendered necessary.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,
Yours very sincerely,

J S Helmcken,	Thos Davie,
R P Rithet,	Thos R Smith,
W H Ellis,	A G Sargison,
Joe S Ferguson,	Robt Ward,
G Byrnes,	Edgar Crow Baker,
George Kirsop,	S P Tuck,
R H Ennouf,	J Braden,
D E Harris,	M R Smith,
E B C Hannington,	D E Campbell,
John Coughlan,	Geo Morison,
J H Turner,	D W Higgins,
J Davies,	W H Hooks,
H Saunders,	Thos Shotbolt,
Hy Noble,	R Borthwick,
F Carne, senr.,	H F Heisterman,
Geo Wynne,	Chas Hayward,
Geo Winter,	C J King,
Wm Duckett,	John Smith,
Jas Andrews,	J E Phillips,
Jonathan Bullen,	A W Jones,
Frank Barnard,	Henry Cromedalle,
Leonard H Solly,	H K Prior,
Wm Hammond,	H M Eberts,
W J Taylor,	C W Thomson,
Wm Dalby,	G F Matthews,
Geo W Wynne,	H Mansell,
L Goodacre,	F Norris,
A B Erskine,	W McNab,
John R Gisborne,	Wm Harrison,
Wm Field,	David C Heal,
Samuel Clay,	James Russell,
Alfred B Gill,	Geo Dutnall,
Wm Mussie,	Fred Carne, jr,
Thos W Pierce,	G L Simpson,
J K Greenwood,	John J Wilson,
Jno Teague,	H Mansell,
F Evans,	W Heathorn,
H Kent,	M W Waitt,
E West,	W B Charles,
C E Renouf,	A Heron,
Geo Barrett,	J Nicholles,
John Kinsman,	Joseph Dewsnap,
John Woods,	James Smith,
Wm Stark,	John Pierce,
A J Clark,	R B McMicking,
A McLean, jr,	Daniel McLean,
Henry J Gamble,	Daniel Munroe,
Fred Paine,	H B W Aikman,
C J Leggatt,	John M Read,
Fred Shakesp